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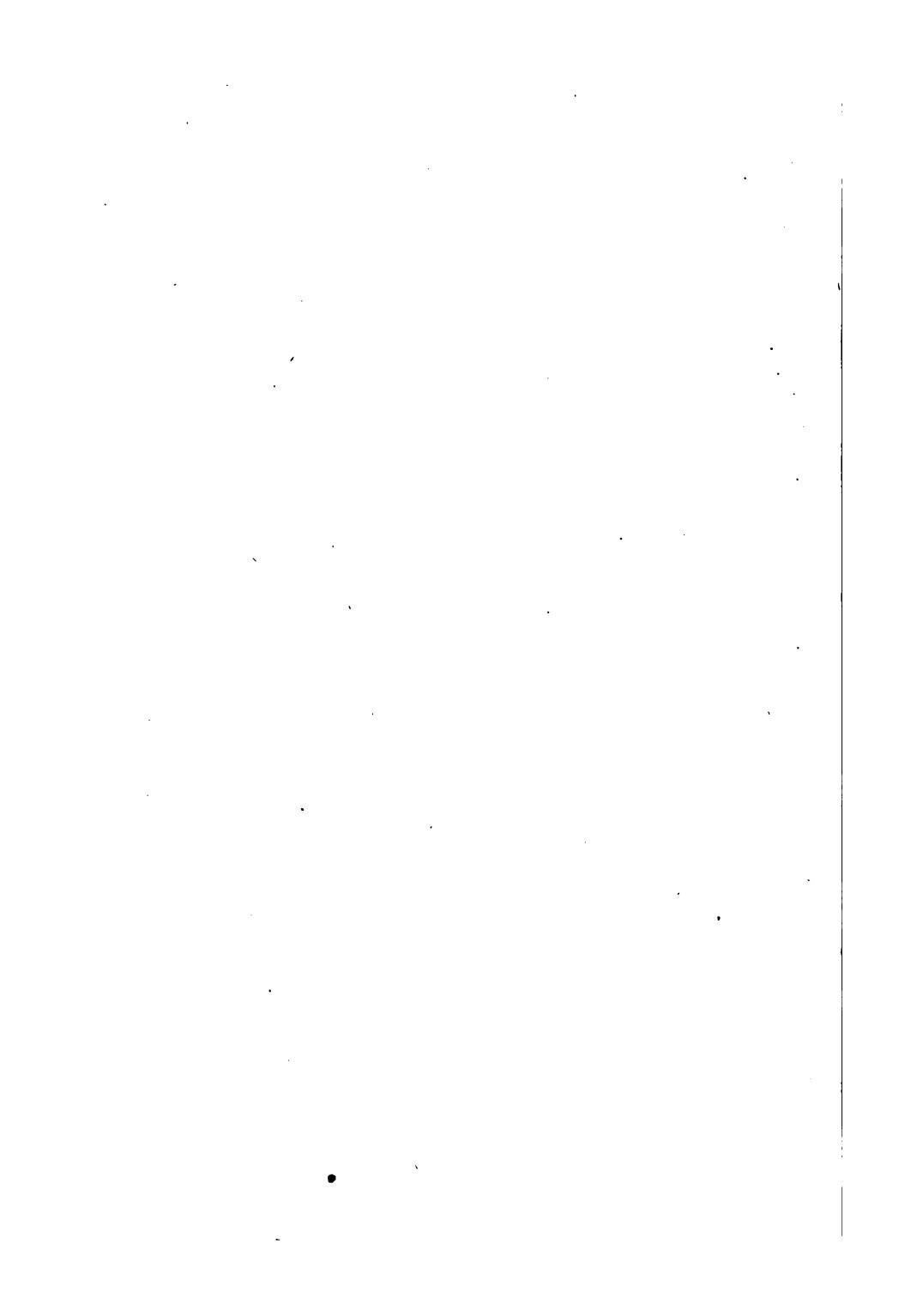


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NEW PRACTICAL SPELLE

BY
JAMES H. PENNIMAN

Master in the DeLancey School, and author of "Common Words Difficult to Spell," "The School Poetry Book," etc.

D. C. HEATH & CO., PUBLISHERS
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

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PREFACE

THE greatest care has been taken in the selection and arrangement of the words which make up this book. Nearly every English word that is in common use and difficult to spell is included, and the grouping of the words according to subjects often renders the definition obvious. "The association of the sense and use of a word with its form is always an assistance in the recollection of its spelling."

It is because we write that we need to know how to spell, and most persons learn to spell by observing the appearance of a word and by reproducing its form more readily than by naming the letters which represent it. When words are disguised by diacritical marks or by separation into syllables, it is more difficult to learn to spell them. On this account the words have not been divided into syllables.

What the pupil needs is to form the habit of writing the word correctly, so that the hand will reproduce it automatically; for spelling is largely mechanical, like type-writing or piano playing. "Needless attention to spelling while writing is a waste of mental power."

To the modern idea that spelling may be learned incidentally much poor spelling is due. The secret of success is concentrated effort on the words that are likely to be misspelled, and on the letters where the mistake is likely to be made. "When a boy sits down to a collection of words and puts his mind on them and abstracts it from everything else until he has possessed himself of their spelling, he has acquired a mental vigor which no 'incidental' learning could give him."

To secure accuracy and thoroughness a fixed deduction should be made for each misspelled word, so that ten mistakes in a lesson of twenty-five or fifty words will give a failure for the exercise.

With the exception of an occasional spelling match or an oral review, all work should be written and it should not be accepted unless done neatly.

The work should usually be corrected by the teacher, and there is a considerable gain if the corrections can be made at once in the presence of the pupil. Mistakes may be thus corrected in writing before they become fixed in the mind, and there is no chance for a subsequent discussion as to whether a doubtful letter was meant for an *a* or an *o*, an *i* or an *e*. Plainly written papers can be corrected with great rapidity and the work of a large class can be gone over in a few minutes.

No pupil should be allowed to see any errors but his own. Each should keep a list of the words that he has misspelled and should review them frequently, for a reputation for bad spelling is usually acquired by the habitual misspelling of a comparatively small number of words.

The proper function of the spelling book is to teach the correct spelling and the accurate use of words. The short dictation exercises have been carefully prepared in order to concentrate attention on these two points. We study ancient and modern languages and learn Latin or German synonyms, but it is singular how little effort is made to teach our own language as an instrument of expression, a subject of great practical value and an excellent mental discipline. The dictation exercises need not be assigned for home study, but may be taken up in the class and made

PREFACE

the basis of a profitable lesson on the fine distinctions and shades of meaning of words.

Special attention should be paid to the review lists following page 130.

A number placed after a word shows that it has at least so many well-defined uses; as, for instance, charge, 2. The *charge* was a dollar. The soldiers *charge* up the hill.

No attempt has been made to exhaust all the meanings of the numbered words. When words having nearly the same meaning come together, they have sometimes been joined by a bracket {*weary*
tired}

The pronunciation of the more difficult words has been given, but a dictionary should be consulted for the pronunciation and definition of each word about which there is any doubt on the part of the learner. The use of the dictionary should be insisted on, for the pupil will more readily retain the knowledge which he gains by his own exertions.

The writer takes pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to his colleagues of the De Lancey School for many valuable suggestions in connection with the work.

The diacritical marks are common to both Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, either of which should be consulted in case of doubt.

NEW PRACTICAL SPELTER



cost	cheat	penny
value	afford	pennies
worth	owe	quarter
price	due <small>(should rhyme with few)</small>	half
expense	loan	halves
charge 2	debt	dollar
fare	borrow <small>(bōr rōw)</small>	change 2
wages	earn	paid
hire	money	bargain
fee	riches	traffic
gain	wealth	barter
profit	property	exchange
own	collect <small>(2 syllables)</small>	cheap
buy	supply	costly
bought	coin	dear
purchase	cent	scarce
sell		rare

DICTION. The *price* or *charge* is what is asked for an article; the *value* is what it is *worth*; the *cost* is what is *paid* for it. To *barter* is to *exchange* goods for other goods without the use of *money*.

quantity	bale	ninetieth
amount	gross	eleven
quality	dozen	twelve
weigh	score	twelfth
balance	single	fourteen
scale 2	double	forty
pound	triple	thousand
ounce	one	million
space	two	handful
acre	twice	few
inch	fourth	huge
weight	sixth	bulky
heavy	seventh	massive
measure	eighth	weighty
quart	ninth	light 2
gallon	ninety	plenty
bushel		

ABBREVIATIONS OF QUANTITY.

bbl.	barrels	doz.	dozen	qt.	quart
bu.	bushel	yd.	yard	gal.	gallon
¢	cent	lb.	pound	amt.	amount

Place a period after each abbreviation.

share	near	farther
portion	next	alone
piece	close	away
slice	edge	backward
division	brim	forward
some	verge	across
any	margin	upon
much	border	together
scanty	beneath	apart
whole	below	through
total	under	along
equal	beside	forth
size	around	off
depth	between	upper
height	abreast	under
breadth	among	against
width	beyond	

DICTION. All the *parts* taken together form the *whole*. A *part* may be made by accident or by design; a *division* is always made by design. The *portion* is that *part* which comes to any one, but his *share* is that which belongs to him by right.

crew	touch	speed
crowd	coming	chance
group	aid	able
herd	never	smear
throng	meek	scene
rabble	gentle <small>(sound the t)</small>	your
yoke	lowly	broil
pair	humble	easy
couple	nimble	yawn
shoal	active	gape
troop	quick	nibble
alike	rapid	gnaw
tear	sudden	limit
break	alert	snare
until	ready	clear
true	haste	plain
false		making

DICTATION. A *flock* of sheep, a *herd* of cattle, a *drove* on the way to market, a *pack* of wolves, a *shoal* of fish, a *school* of whales, a *swarm* of bees, a *troop* of horsemen, a *yoke* of oxen, a *span* of horses.

sound 2	cried	squeak
noise	gurgle	toot
clamor	hoot	wail
tone	howl	whine
murmur	hiss	yell
moan	quack	squeal
bellow <i>(bē'l lōw)</i>	neigh	wheeze
roar	growl	yelp
bleat	shout	whistle
shriek	sigh	warble
screech	sneeze	drone
scream	laugh	grumble
croak	snore	drawl
creak	nasal	whoop
groan	squall	boom
weep	rattle	cheer
	rustle	tinkle

DICTION. Sheep *bleat*, frogs *croak*, owls *hoot*, ducks *quack*, geese *hiss*, horses *neigh*, dogs *yelp*, birds *warble*, bees *drone*, bells *tinkle*, lions *roar*, bulls *bellow*.

school	crayon	review
lesson	chalk	misspell
satchel	erase	example
slate	inky	problem
recess <small>(re cĕss')</small>	write	sum
vacation	scrawl	recite
holiday	scribble	examine
scholar	written	expel
pupil 2	writing	dismiss
student	wrote	detain
teach	reading <small>(sound the g)</small>	absence
taught	history <small>(3 syllables)</small>	fail
learn	geography <small>(ge og)</small>	prize
study	arithmetic <small>(a rith)</small>	medal
studied	grammar	primary <small>(3 syllables)</small>
studying	primer	sense
know	tardy	silly
pencil		lazy

DICTATION. To *teach* is to give instruction; to *learn* is to take instruction.

An instructor *teaches*, and a pupil *learns*.
We *learn* by *studying*.

hurl	hiding	above
throw	pray	gently (sound the <i>t</i>)
too	also	frail
heavily	swollen	weak
knock	leaky	
grease	brief	{weary tired
ably	setting	
hoist	hairy	wait
gotten	look	graze 2
lean 2	glance	just 2 (jüst)
icy	glimpse	soak
tight	gaze	heed
likely	stare	care
goes	view	guard
gone	avail	keep
abuse	found	ease
groove	hilly	urge

DICTATION. To *hurl* is to *throw* with great force.

"A *glance* is a hasty *look*, a *glimpse* is a hasty *view*, to *stare* and to *gaze* are to look fixedly, and to *stare* often means to look in a rude manner."

smooth	rolled	take
even	where	taking
level	rocky	took
reach	yonder	stealth
slightly	sorry	smoke
warp	whether <small>(be careful to sound the h in all words in wh)</small>	smoking
thence		(sound the g) rouse
round	main	simple
visit	since	they
sown	whiten	drawn
these	bleach	treat
those	dye	rosy
worn	stain	stroke
lone	stout	loving
who	rubbled	saucy
tempt	soon	rate
sought	while <small>(sound the h)</small>	steady

DICTATION. The surface of a lake is *level*; a side of a hill may be *even* but not level.

To *bleach* is to make *white* by removing color.

scent	narrow (nar-rōw)	enjoy
pierce	odd	meddle
else	even	wiry
racy	meant	do
toil	savage	doës
labor	brutal	done
queer	cruel	ashore
doom	(2 syllables)	wholly
fate	please	broken
power	bail	singly
strength	grown	lessen
force	pinch	err
vigor	either	sadder
might 2	surly	because
action	cover	asleep
ask	prey	awake
broad	ought	doubt

DICTION. *Force* is *strength* put into *action*. A man collects his *strength* to strike with *force*. We speak of the *strength* of a wall or tower, and of the *force* of water or of a stream. A man may have *strength* to move, but if bound with cords he has not the *power*.

wind	warmth	heaven
air	heat	mother
breeze	freeze	father
blast 2	shadow	parent
gust	flake	son
tempest	world	sister
veer	earth	aunt
sky	ground	uncle
cloud	soil 2	baby
mist	mould 2	birth
steam	clime	born
vapor	sultry	brood
gas	swelter	friend
sleet	frigid	family
hail 2	foggy	(3 syllables)
rain	rainbow	people
shower	lightning	race 2

DICTATION. *Wind* is *air* in motion. A gentle *wind* is called a *breeze*; a very strong *wind* is a *gale*; a furious *wind* is a *hurricane*. Violent *whirlwinds* are called *tornadoes* or *cyclones*.

change	naught	frighten
alter	pour	ago
vary	deal	bitten
burst (sound the <i>r</i>)	scoop	frown
break	bawl	only
broken	every	fair
served	tackle	closing
lazily	breath	dwell
having (sound the <i>g</i>)	milky	balk
taken	lady	trouble
worry	woman	highly
mellow (mel-lōw)	gentleman (sound the <i>t</i>)	greet
void	better	fumble
empty	worse	during
apiece	worst	trifle
little (sound the <i>t's</i>)	duly	neat
	scare	waste

DICTATION. "A man *changes* his clothes when he puts on others; a tailor *alters* clothes that do not fit, and *varies* the fashion of making them."

sleep	been	climb
doze	length	already
waken	honor	raging
drowsy	• worthy	soothe
rail	happily	become
steadily	sweet	each
bleak	sour	ragged
rear 3	bitter	deep
raise	stretch	why
always	rather <small>(räther)</small>	leak
tasted	threw	spare
mingle	alone	made
should	lay	steep 2
loose	lie	readily
very	laid	clean
ready	lying	whose
prompt	liking	

DICTATION. "Those who lie in bed more than eight hours may *slumber*, but they can hardly be said to *sleep*; such generally toss and dream away the early part of the night, sink to rest toward morning, and *doze* till late. A *nap* is sometimes taken in the afternoon."

coarse	noisy	about
rough	hush	rainy
evil	silent	sense
chance	dumb	chase
hazard	mute	young
wrap	heard	whence
almost	hoarse	bubble
quite	aloud	again
choice	chews	bare
whittle	afraid	ever
aim	yet	result
yield	filthy	smoky
soar	wide	fancy
ajar	broad	suffer
open	once	grieve
excite	notch	woe
favor	false	

DICTATION. *Coarse* refers to the texture, as *coarse* cloth; *rough* refers to the surface, as *rough* skin. *Coarse* is opposed to *fine*, *rough* to *smooth*.

foot 2	muscle	flesh
sole 2	brawn	gristle
feet	tendon	brain
heel	pore 2	tissue
toe	skin	health
ankle	hide	sane
thigh	peel	bristle
loin	rind	see
knee	head	hear
bone	scalp	hearken
joint	forehead	listen
blood	dimple	touch
pulse	freckle	feel
hair	shape	handle
beard	figure	taste
nerve	skull	flavor
sinew (ew like you)		relish

DICTATION. "We *feel* or *touch* with the ends of the fingers, and *handle* with the full hand."

"We cannot help *hearing*, but we *listen* with intention. The same may be said of *to see* and *to look*. It costs us no effort of the sense *to see*, but in *looking* there is an effort of the mind as well as of the eye."

body	beat	living
corpse	finger	died
carcass	thumb	alive
feature	knuckle	nothing (sound the <i>g</i>)
eye	wrist	among
nose	palm	tingle
nostril	elbow	wooden
snout	shoulder	lucky
ear	arms	sulky
cheek	waist	stupid
mouth	stomach	use
tongue	kidney	abound
teeth	liver	heal
throat	limb	wound
tonsil	soul	sturdy
breast	spirit	robust

DICTATION. The dead *body* of a human being is called a *corpse*, of a brute a *carcass*.

Veins carry blood to the heart, and *arteries* carry it away from the heart.

creep	whirl	.crept (sound the <i>t</i>)
dance	lurch	straggle
gropé	stagger	scramble
walk	reel	slouch
{ ramble	totter	dodge
stroll	tumble	avoid
saunter	pace	escape
wander	tread	prowl
roam	kneel	squeeze
stride	stoop	pinch
stalk 2	prance	lame
stumble	leap	maim
squirm	wade	mangle
shiver	jostle	strain
quake	gallop	stir
loiter	pounce	rouse
loaf 2	crawl	

DICTATION. "To *ramble* is to *wander* without any object; to *rove* is to *wander* in the same planless manner, but to a wider extent."

We may *slip* by accident, but we *slide* on purpose. Those who walk on ice may *slip*, but boys *slide* for pleasure. To *glide* is to move smoothly.

quench	truthful	built
slake	ugly	mealy
thirsty	bony	numb
least	lessen	same
though	could	watchful
remain	tow	boast
dusky	salable	plain 2
clearly	other	deed
flew	cause	feat
great	bound 4	act
wrinkle	defy	tame
agree	e'er	lose
tried	bath	losing
bade	toilet	spiny
caught	wrong	except
eager	seldom	whichever
without	sever	

DICTATION. "To *slake* is to *quench* partially; to *quench* or *extinguish* is to put out entirely. If a person *slakes* his thirst, he may be but partially satisfied; if he *quenches* it, he is entirely satisfied."

cornice	base 2	thimble
angle	door	thread
gable	entrance	skein
corner	threshold	yarn
railing	panel	string
stair	knob	twine 2
flight	key	twist
banister	latch	cord
roof	loom	rope
eaves	shuttle	line
shingle	weave	loop
floor	reel 3	knot
window <small>(win'dōw)</small>	spool	noose
pane	sew	ravel
pillar	knit	tangle
column	stitches	fasten
support	needle	

DICTION. A *loom* is a machine for weaving *yarn* or *thread* into a fabric such as cloth or carpet; the *shuttle* carries the thread from one side of the *loom* to the other; a *reel* is a kind of *spool* on which the *thread* or *yarn* is wound.

tool	rivet	cement
utensil	screw	gauge
machine	staple 2	swivel
fixture	awl	gear
axe	link	wrench
adze	chain	blade
hatchet	pulley	cutting
hammer	hinge	crane
chisel	cleat	derrick
gouge	rope	guy
plane	wire	tackle
wedge	pivot	hoist
gimlet	valve	bevel
auger	spring 3	mortise
bore	stencil	pincers
nail	glue	tweezers
tacks	solder	

DICTION. Kettles, pails, and buckets are *utensils*; axes, hammers, and planes are *tools*; bicycles and looms are *machines*; hydrants and faucets are *fixtures*; spades and shovels are *implements*.

barrel	repair	canopy
bottle	bureau	hammock
vial	table	cushion
label	chair	stuffed
crate	seat	curtain
coop	bench	blanket
purse	stool	bolster
pouch	settee (set tee')	sheet
valise	settle	quilt
wallet	sofa	spread
staff	lounge 2	mattress
cane	screen 2	pillow (pil'lōw)
crutch	mirror	dropped
stake	looking-glass	crawled
ferrule	bedstead	join
rattan	pallet	
furniture	couch	
covered		

DICTATION. A *crutch* is a *staff* or *stick* which has a cross-bar at the top.

A *chair* is a *seat* with a back for one person ; a *stool* is a single *seat* without a back ; a *bench* is a long *seat* for several persons ; a *settle* is a *bench* with a high back ; a *sofa* is a long *seat* with cushioned bottom, back, and ends ; a *lounge* is a long *seat* with a cushioned end, for reclining.

fuel <small>(2 syllables)</small>	chimney	spigot
coal	tile	spout
coke	flue	tube
peat	boiler	sewer
cinder	range 2	drain
ashes	stove	grating
wood	furnace	bucket
match 2	grate	pail
torch	poker	broom
firing	tongs	sweep
kindle	scuttle	brush
tow 2	griddle	bristle
smoulder	kettle	ladder
smoke	ladle	rung
soot	sieve	package
hearth	tank	bundle
	faucet	parcel

DICTION. *Coal* is mined from beds or veins in the earth; *coke* is *coal* which has been deprived of its gas by heat; *peat* is a kind of turf used for *fuel*.

scythe	saucer	waiter
sickle	tureen	scour
shovel	bowl	clean
spade	pitcher	scrape
rake	basin	scratch
harrow <small>(har'rōw)</small>	vase	tear
hoe	dish	sponge
plough	trough	soap
scissors	ware	towel <small>(2 syllables)</small>
shears	china	lamp
razor	closet	oil
lancet	pantry	shade
knife	shelf	candle
fork	pottery	flaming
teaspoon	urn	basket
napkin	tray	wicker

DICTION. Very large *scissors* are called *shears*; a *spade* is a *shovel* with a straight edge; an *adze* is an *axe* with the blade at right angles to the handle; a *sickle* is a small *scythe* with a very curved blade.

January	Jan.	Esquire	Esq.
February	Feb.	Honorable	Hon.
March	Mar.	Reverend	Rev.
April	Apr.	Professor	Prof.
May	—	Doctor	Dr.
June	—	Captain	Capt.
July	Jul.	Major	Maj.
August	Aug.	Colonel	Col.
September	Sept.	General	Gen.
October	Oct.	Before Christ	B. C.
November	Nov.	After Christ,	
December	Dec.	<i>Anno Domini</i>	A. D.
Sunday	Sun.	Forenoon	a. m.
Monday	Mon.	Afternoon	p. m.
Tuesday	Tues.	Post Office	P. O.
Wednesday	Wed.	County	Co.
Thursday	Thur.	Number	No.
Friday	Fri.	Namely	viz.
Saturday	Sat.	That is, <i>Id est</i>	i. e.
Mister	Mr.	Take notice, <i>Nota</i>	
Mistress (pronounced Misses)	Mrs.	<i>bene</i>	N. B.
		Postscript	P. S.

DICTION. *Sunday* is the name of a certain day of the week, while *Sabbath* is the name of any day appointed for rest and worship. *Saturday* is the Jewish *Sabbath*.

Be careful to place a period after each abbreviation.

ult., *ultimo*; of the last month:

inst., *instant*; of the present month:

prox., *proximo*; of the next month.

water	freshet	coast
liquid	torrent	shoal
ice	creek	shallow <i>(shal'lōw)</i>
dew	eddy	reef
steam	whirlpool	swell
vapor	cataract	tide
mist	cascade	current
river	waterfall	stagnant
stream	wave	tidal
brook	surge	foam
rivulet	breaker	spray
fountain	billow <i>(bil'lōw)</i>	grotto
channel	surf	isle
strait	ripple	{ damp
sound	sea	
flood	ocean	
	shore	moist briny

DICTATION. "*Rivulets* rise from *springs*, and, flowing into each other, make *brooks*, and *brooks, rivers*. A *torrent* is a very rapidly flowing *stream*. All *rivers* and *brooks* are *streams*, with *currents* of greater or less rapidity. Large *waves* raised by the wind are called *billows*; when very high, *surges*; when broken into foam upon rocks or the shore, *breakers*."

grain	branch	bright
granary	bough	sparkle
barley	reap	shining
buckwheat	glean	lustre
maize	sow	glitter
oat	wealthy	twinkle
rice	tough	ray
rye	reach	beam
wheat	blaze	gloomy
flour	fire	dismal
sheaf	flame	gild
Chicago	flash	gilt
wither	gleam	polish
sprout	glare	burnish
seed	glisten	stain
kernel	glow	soil 2
root	gloom	glossy

DICTATION. “To *shine* is to emit light steadily; to *glitter* is to emit light unsteadily; *glare* denotes a very bright light; to *sparkle* is to emit light in small particles; to *radiate* is to produce rays.”

eat	banquet	pastry
ate	course	stew
nourish	dessert	roast
feed	bread	boil
hungry	loaf 2	bake
diet	toast	fry
food	crumb	fried
fare	yeast <small>(sound the <i>y</i>)</small>	scald
meat	ferment	parch
viands	dough	scorch
digest	knead	singe
healthy	biscuit	singeing
meal 2	muffin	scramble
dinner	waffle	poach
supper	pie	egg
luncheon		yolk
breakfast		omelet
feast		

DICTATION. "To *boil* is to cook in boiling water; to *stew* is to *boil* slowly; to *scald* is to burn with hot water; to *parch* and to *scorch* mean to burn the surface; to *singe* is to burn slightly and is so called from the singing or hissing noise made when a substance is singed. Meat may be *roasted* before the fire or *baked* in an oven. To *fry* is to cook in boiling fat."

scowl	{ fortune chance	signal
frown		sowing
sneer	{ whim	rival
peep	{ freak	something <small>(sound the <i>g</i>)</small>
pout	{ fancy	greasy
scoff	bound	prowl
gibe	tied	guilty
jeer	fastened	expect
mock	yield	await
sneer	merry	wrought
shame	lively	hurry
base	cheerful	hurried
vile	wrung	saucily
mean	naughty	wring
stingy	thorough	droop
wrong	indeed	arise
sever	seldom	

DICTATION. A wounded leg is *bound*; a string is *tied*; a ribbon may be *bound* around the head and *tied* under the chin.

A *signal* is a *sign* previously agreed upon.

road	riding	canal
way	rein	moat
lane	climbing	culvert
path	untied	gully
passage	cleave 2	ravine
trail	luckily	valley
route	prompt	vale
course	ready	slope
team	nature	hollow
tire 2	marsh	mound
wheel	swamp	heap
axle	slough	mountain
spoke 2	sluice	peak
harness	trench	summit
saddle	ditch	elevated
stirrup	drain	lofty
bridle		raised

DICTION. A *path* is a beaten *track* or *footway*, less travelled than a public *road*; a *track* or *trail* is less than a *path*; a *way* is a comprehensive term for any line of travel.

“*Route* is perhaps from *rota*, a wheel, signifying the round which one goes. *Road* comes no doubt from *ride*, signifying the place where one rides. *Course*, from the Latin *cursus*, signifies the place where one runs.”

bonnet	hose 2	baste
braid	boot	patch
edging	shoe	woven
trimming	gaiter	hook
ribbon	glove	eye
tape	mitten	drape
fringe	veil	twill
felt 2	shawl	sewing
bead	shopping	knitting <small>(sound the <i>g</i>)</small>
button	collar	suit
buckle	cravat	seam
fastened	necktie	cloak
rosette	lace 2	sleeve
ruffle	gown	coat 2
sash	robe	hood
scarf	mantle	
stocking	bias	

DICTION. It is better to say *overshoes* than *rubbers*.
Gums should never be used as a name for *overshoes*.

Boots cover the foot and lower part of the leg; *shoes* cover the foot and ankle and usually lace or button; *gaiters* are *shoes* with elastic tops; *slippers* are to wear in the house.

thief	cheat	wrestle
robber	dupe	waltz
burglar	victim	quoit
rogue	dunce	riddle
rascal	idler	puzzle
wretch	beggar	guess
villain	pauper	mirth
ruffian	miser	humor
pirate	amuse	jest
sneak	entertain	joke
scoundrel	divert	merry
knave	please	jolly
felon 2	frolic	jollity
deserter	tennis	laughter
traitor	skating	rejoice
rebel	swimming	delight
liar	swinging	

DICTATION. “*Crime* is a violation of the law of the land. What is *crime* in one country, may not be *crime* in another ; what is *crime* in one country at one time, may not be *crime* in the same country at another time. *Sin* is the violation of a religious law. . . . *Vice* is a course of action or habit of life which is harmful to the actor, or wrongful to others.”

fowl	heron	swan
swallow 2 <i>(swal löw)</i>	canary	roost
hawk	parrot	swoop
eagle	ostrich	flown
wren	feather	brood
sparrow	plume	seal 2
oriole	quill	eel
thrush	down 2	bass
bobolink	poultry	herring
robin	chicken <i>(2 syllables)</i>	mackerel
cuckoo	rooster	oyster
stork	turkey	shell
raven	pigeon	perch 3
owl	squab	salmon
partridge	dove	sturgeon
grouse	goose	
quail	gosling	trout

DICTION. A young *pigeon* is called a *squab*, a young *goose* a *gosling*, a young *duck* a *duckling*, a young *eagle* an *eaglet*, a young *owl* an *owlet*, a young *horse* a *foal* and when older a *colt*, a young *ox* a *steer*, a young *cow* a *heifer*, a young *deer* a *fawn*.

forecastle	wharf	ballast
steerage	pier	beacon
cabin	quay	pennant
saloon	aboard	wreck
keel	ashore	marine
hatch 2	cruise	maritime
stern 2	dredge	naval
anchor	compass	fleet 2
cable	float	squadron
hawser	buoy	vessel
oakum	drown	boat
calk	drench	yawl
sail	diving	barge
bow	navigate	skiff
row	propeller	canoe
oar	larboard	
harbor	leeward	launch

DICTION. "A *dock* is a place into which vessels enter. A *wharf* is a *quay* built by the side of the water. When a *wharf* extends into the water it is called a *pier*."

navy	offend	snail
crew	hinder	leech
sloop	prevent	insect <small>(sound the t)</small>
schooner	oppose	beetle
yacht	thwart	moth
monitor 2	impede	fly 2
cruiser	retard	wasp
ark	obstruct	bee
trickle	reptile	drone
bodily	snake	mosquito
proper	serpent	flea
rigid	lizard	gnat
shaggy	toad	mite
touched	turtle	midge
flaky	tortoise	weevil
colored	terrapin	spider
flatter 2		worm

DICTATION. *Sloops* and *schooners* are fore-and-aft rigged vessels, but a *sloop* has one mast and a *schooner* more than one. A *ship* has three or more square rigged masts. A vessel with less than three square rigged masts is a *brig* or a *bark*.

animal	horse	hart
brute	steed	fawn
beast	foal	doe
creature	mule	camel
hound	donkey	tiger
mastiff	pony	lynx
spaniel	hoof	buffalo
terrier	mane	bison
retriever	squirrel (2 syllables)	leopard
steer 2	rabbit	reindeer
calf	hare	beaver
heifer	weasel	moose
goat	sable	boar
sheep	mouse	bear 2
lamb	mice	fossil
fleece	mole 2	
wool	deer	lair

DICTATION. Every man is an *animal*, but *brute* is applied to man as a term of contempt.

Fossils are the remains of animals or plants found in rocks.

weapon	wield	fought
arms	sheath	soldier
missile	sabre	warrior
bow	dagger	dragoon
arrow <i>(ar'rōw)</i>	battle	cadet
quiver 2	struggle	sentry
bullet	fight	patrol
powder	attack	spy
cannon	raid	scout
musket	armor	pioneer
carbine	shield	victor
rifle	helmet	captain <i>(sound the t)</i>
muzzle 3	bugle	general 2
spear	wound	major
lance	slain	flight
sword	uniform 2	retreat
	regular	rout

DICTATION. *Muskets, carbines, and rifles* are firearms and are instruments of offensive warfare. *Shields, helmets, and armor* are defensive arms. *Bullets and arrows* are missiles, that is, *weapons* intended to be thrown or projected.

season	night	nowhere
age	noon	movable
period 2	morrow	deafen
date 2	yesterday	hearty
interval	dawn	notify
era	{ annual	{ giddy
epoch	{ yearly	{ dizzy
{ instant	modern	{ sure
{ moment	recent	{ certain 2
minute	early	dryly
hour	forever	cease
month	autumn	desist
week	Easter	delay
morning	Christmas	hesitate
evening	correct (2 syllables)	{ allowed
twilight	chased	{ permitted

DICTION. "*Time* included within given points is termed a *period*. An *age* is the *period* within the life of one man, or of men living at the same time. The *date* is the point of time marked on a writing to show when it was written, as the *date* of a letter; it may also be applied to a past event, as a historical *date*. *Era* and *epoch* both refer to *periods* of time that are remarkable for important *events*."

flower	verbena	misery
bloom	peony	resolve
blossom	poppy	decent
petal	tulip	accord
foliage	await	refuse
leaves	drudge	deny
verdure	elude	decline
lily	trait	fiery
violet <small>(vī'ō lēt)</small>	reserve	fierce
pansy	agile	violent
daisy	stupor	forcible
daisies	tepid	keen
lilac	tropical	acute
crocus	polar	shrewd
daffodil	retain	eager
dandelion	effect	able
	decree	clever
		expert

DICTATION. "A *flower* is the *bloom* or *blossom* of a plant, usually of a different color, shape, and texture from the *foliage*. *Foliage* is a collective term for *leaves*. A *leaf* of a *flower* is called a *petal*."

fruit	cucumber	thistle
currant	onion	cactus
apple	carrot	lichen
orange	beet	holly
lemon	turnip	ivy
peach	squash	laurel
pear	cabbage	wreath
quince	lettuce	tobacco
melon	salad	clover
citron	celery	herb
cherry	potato	rue
grape	radish	thyme
plum	juicy	lavender
banana	gourd	leave 2
berry	thorn	shade
raspberry	bramble	
vegetable		
tomato		

DICTION. "A *fruit* is the pulpy, edible seed vessel of a plant. *Vegetables* and *fruits* are sometimes loosely distinguished by the usual need of cooking the former, while the latter may be eaten raw; but the distinction fails in the case of quinces, barberries, and other *fruits*, and lettuce, celery, and other *vegetables*. *Vegetables* may be roots, as potatoes and beets; seeds, as peas and corn; or leaves, as lettuce and cabbages."

journey	passenger	telegram
voyage	tourist	dispatch
tour	conductor	<i>or</i> despatch 3
excursion	brakeman	cable
passage	porter	tunnel
travel	purser	ferry
railroad	steward	bridge
locomotive	guide	arch
engine	courier	arrival
train 2	messenger	detention
limited	station	transfer
express	central	brake
mail	union	berth
accommodation	junction	reserve
freight	switch 2	scenery
load	curve	schedule
burden	grade	distance

DICTATION. A *voyage* is *travel* by water; a *journey* is usually by land; an *excursion* is a short trip for pleasure; a *tour* implies a roundabout *journey*; a *ramble* is going without a regular course; a *pilgrimage* is a *journey* for a religious purpose.

substance	quarry	trestle
material	marble	staging
solid	granite	scaffold
fluid	quartz	support 2
liquid	thaw	trellis
mineral	melt	joist (sound the <i>t</i>)
metal	dissolve	
lead	liquefy	beam 2
iron	mica	lath
steel	stone	gate
zinc	pebble	fences
alloy	timber	paling
bronze	mortar 3	rail
nickel	adhere	build
pewter	pestle	construct
mine 2	kiln	erect
mining	limy	raise

DICTATION. *Solid* is opposed to *fluid*; *fluid* means that which flows, *liquid* that which is melted. Ice is a *solid*; when thawed it becomes a *liquid*. Air and running water are *fluids*.

knoll	fertile	willow (wil'lōw)
ridge	fruitful	walnut
terrace	abundant	hickory (3 syllables)
ledge	sterile	sycamore
field	barren	beech
meadow	arable	yew
vineyard	bamboo	chestnut
orchard	mahogany	fir
prairie	forest	palm 2
lawn	grove	alder
sward	oak	hazel
thicket	acorn	aspen
hedge	maple	poplar
furrow	birch	larch
mown	cedar	cypress
stubble	spruce	
rural	elm (1 syllable)	ebony

DICTATION. A *forest* is an extensive tract of land covered with trees. *Woodlands* or *woods* are of less extent than *forests*. A *grove* is a small *woodland*.

grammar	neuter	argue
parse	modify	insist
noun	subject	reason
article 2	method	debate
adjective	language	dispute
relative 2	speech	proclaim
verb	tongue	pronounce
mood	dialect	{ quote
tense	{ emphasis	{ cite
voice	{ accent	discreet
passive	{ stress	prudent
number	speak	cautious
singular 2	relate	adroit
plural	talk	hesitate
gender	converse	pause
masculine	utter	delay
feminine	tell	falter

DICTATION. “*Emphasis*, *accent*, and *stress* all denote an increased effort of voice; *accent* on a syllable of a word; *emphasis* on an important word in a sentence; *stress* is used both for *accent* on a syllable and *emphasis* on a word.”

meat	soup	pickles
flesh	sauce	sirup
beef	gravy	or syrup
mutton	cheese	mustard
veal	cream	pepper
bacon	coffee	starch
sirloin	Mocha	spices
steak	Java	ginger
venison	mixture	nutmeg
sausage	cocoa	clove
sandwich	tea	almond
broth	sugar	raisin
gruel (2 syllables)	honey	layer
porridge	jelly	prune 2
oatmeal	preserves	tapioca
hominy	olives	ale
	oil	beer
		soda

DICTATION. "The names of almost all animals so long as they are alive are Saxon, but the names of the flesh of these animals when prepared for food are Norman. Thus *ox, steer, cow, calf, sheep, swine*, and *deer* are Saxon, but *beef, veal, mutton, pork*, and *venison* are Norman."

offence	libel	taunt
smuggle	taint	provoke
forge	arrest	tease
embezzle	guilty	tantalize
assault	innocent	annoy
assail	blameless	oppress
steal	usurp	torture
larceny	iniquity	envious
theft	treachery	jealous
pillage	malice	passion
burglary	tyranny	anger
deceit	cruelty	wrath
deception	grudge	fury
fraud	threaten	{ fatal
cheating	menace	{ deadly
{ dissemble feign pretend	upbraid	vital

DICTION. "A *robber* makes an open attack, and takes away property by violence; a *thief* takes property by stealth; a *pilferer* is a petty *thief*. A *robber* robs and plunders; a *thief* steals. *Theft*, *larceny*, and *pilfering* are secret acts; *robbery* and *plunder*, open acts of violence. To *embezzle* is to appropriate money that has been entrusted to one's care."

color	speckle	decorate
tinge	bluish	{ adorn
hue	tawdry	ornament
shade 2	showy	
blue	gaudy	design
maroon	sombre	delineate
roan	squalid	badge
purple	paint	image
white	varnish	statue
yellow (yel'lōw)	ochre	
green	umber	museum (accent the 2d syllable)
verdant	pumice	erase
tawny	amber	
scarlet	crystal	expunge
crimson	emery	obliterate
stripe	daub	cancel
streak	scroll	efface
	sketch	impair

DICTATION. There are seven primary *colors*, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Between the *colors* of orange and yellow, as of all other leading colors, there are various *hues* and *tints*.

city	cottage	capitol
town	cabin	church
village	hovel	chapel
suburb	castle	temple
avenue	tenement	cathedral
alley	hospital	monastery
neighborhood	{ asylum	
	{ refuge	abbey
vicinity	store	altar
locality	warehouse	tower
mansion	office	turret
abode	bakery	pinnacle
dwelling	jail	spire
residence	dungeon	steeple
domicile	prison	dome
structure	stable 2	belfry
edifice	lodge	cupola

DICTATION. A *steeple* is a high structure raised above a church; when pointed it is called a *spire*. A *tower* usually has a flat top; a *turret* is a small *tower*; the *towers* of mosques are called *minarets*. A *dome* is round and has a curved top.

"*Neighborhood* has reference to the inhabitants; *vicinity*, to nearness of location. A pleasant or populous *neighborhood*, in the *vicinity* of the city."

clothing	merino	tinsel
apparel	alpaca	tassel
raiment	calico	leather
vesture	chintz	morocco
clothes	flannel	rubber
dress	cambric	elastic
attire	cashmere	drapery
cloth	fashion	trowsers
fabric	vogue	or trousers
material	manner	pantaloons
wool	usage	knickerbockers
cotton	habit	wrapper
linen	serge	apron
muslin	canvas	handkerchief
gauze	damask	dyed
satin	poplin	plaid
velvet	worsted	hosiery

DICTATION. The *fashion* is the prevailing *mode* or *style*.

Gingham is a kind of *cotton* or *linen* cloth, usually in stripes or checks, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven. *Alpaca* is made from the woolly hair of a Peruvian animal. *Satins*, *silks*, and *velvets* are made from the thread spun by a worm. *Flannels*, *merinos*, and *serges* are made from the wool of sheep.

troop	bravery	intrench
squad	prowess	explosion
legion	heroism	
guard	fortitude	
company (3 syllables)	resolution	{ oppose resist withstand
regiment	defiance	
detail	{ boldness	{ potent powerful
battalion	{ audacity	barrack
parade	{ loyal	magazine 2
exploit	{ faithful	arsenal
fame	trusty	garrison
glory	peace	battery
renown	quiet	volley
courage	calm	recruit
valor	defence	volunteer
daring	fortify	
gallantry	strengthen	veteran

DICTION. "*Bravery* is a natural gift; *courage* is produced by reason. *Bravery* often degenerates into *temerity* or *rashness*. *Brave* men may be careless, but *courageous* men are always careful; *fortitude* is capacity for enduring dangers."

discover	naughty	request
invent	dewy	punctual
proceed	restrain	smoothly
{ appear	begin	beautiful
{ seem	commence	handsome
scruple	arrive	pretty
allude	facing	aware
neither	although	concern
compel	unique	deter
averse	common	{ poise
destroy	ordinary	{ balance
indulge	usual	degrade
gratify	moderate	{ aromatic
piercing	alteration	{ spicy
dwindle	clinch	final
beckon	clutch	sincere
cleanse	avail	

DICTATION. "A thing is *unique* when it is the only one of its kind, whether it is good or bad, ugly or beautiful."

Columbus *discovered* America.

Morse *invented* the telegraph.

laborer	steward	stationer
tradesman	mariner	student
merchant	sailor	actor
baker	seaman	mimic
barber	peasant	agent
butcher	tailor	attendant
mason	milliner	weaver
servant	seamstress	usher
menial	buyer	urchin
groom	seller	message
shepherd	salesman	errand
conductor 2	plumber	situation
brakeman	miner	condition
builder	painter	position
joiner	musician	genius
gardener	wheelwright	talent
grocer	messenger	

DICTATION. *Genius* originates ideas and creates new forms. *Talent* is employed in reducing to practice the ideas of others. A great artist or poet is a *genius*. A manufacturer may be a man of *talent*.

cupboard	aqueduct	library
crockery	hydrant	(3 syllables) parlor
porcelain	elevator	saloon
earthenware	guest	dining-room
{ porch	visitor	nursery
portico	restaurant	garret
piazza	café	attic
veranda	bazaar	hall
balcony	apartment	entrance
awning	interior	passage
vestibule	basement	corridor
ceiling	cellar	gallery
wainscot	vault 2	alcove
drainage	storeroom	partition
plumbing	laundry	staircase
cistern	kitchen	foundation
reservoir	dairy	

DICTATION. A *porch* is a covered *entrance*; a *portico* is a covered walk, on the outside of a building. A *vestibule* is a fore-room, and a *hall* is a *passage* or *entry* within a building.

“Every *guest* is a *visitor*; but every *visitor* is not a *guest*. A *visitor* simply comes to see a person; a *guest* partakes of his hospitality.”

relation	followers	repress
connection	neighbor	restrain
ancestor	{marriage	appease
forefather	{wedding	senior
descendant	{christen	elderly
orphan	{baptize	aged
widow	filial	youthful
heir	children <small>(sound the <i>d</i>)</small>	juvenile
inherit	nation	puerile
niece	people	youngest
nephew	generation	reject
cousin	lineage	refuse
daughter	haughty	relinquish
brothers	proud	renounce
brethren	vain	abandon
associates	offensive	forsake
companions	defensive	

DICTATION. "The words *fatherly*, *motherly*, and *brotherly* are from Anglo-Saxon roots; *paternal*, *maternal*, and *fraternal*, from Latin roots. Those from the Latin are the more polite and cold; those from the Saxon, the more familiar and hearty."

business	account	estate
affair	collect	patent
wholesale	lease	receipt
retail	mortgage	currency
creditor	default <small>(to fail to pay when due)</small>	specie
debtor		bullion
salary	lien <small>(a claim on property)</small>	debit
balance 2		remittance
property	assets <small>(property with which debts may be paid)</small>	commerce
insure		export
policy	assignment <small>(a transfer of property to protect creditors)</small>	annuity
solvent <small>(able to pay one's debts)</small>	partner <small>(sound the t)</small>	average
invoice <small>(a list of goods that have been shipped with prices)</small>	auction	purchase 2
interest 2	deficit <small>(dĕf'i cit)</small>	position
accrue	appraise	resign
discount	assess	resume
deposit	title	journal
		ledger
		arrears

COMMERCIAL ABBREVIATIONS.

Cr. creditor	C. O. D. collect on delivery	% account
Dr. debtor	do. or " ditto, the same	@ at
int. interest	mdse. merchandise	% per cent
	Co. company	

Be careful to place a period after an abbreviation.

vehicle	retire	decline
carriage	withdraw	refuse
chariot	retreat	reject
coach	follow	deny
omnibus	pursue	{prosper
stage 2	relief	thrive
ambulance	farewell	flourish
hearse	adieu	remain
barouche	millinery	continue
landau	umbrella	attain
phaeton	sunshade	acquire
hansom	parasol	reach
sleigh	upholster	deceit
sledge	tapestry	penance
advance	guinea	treason
proceed	myriad	
progress	cereal	meagre

DICTATION. *Coaches, cars, wagons, sleighs, and bicycles* are all *vehicles*. A *coach* is a closed, four-wheeled carriage with side doors. A *barouche* and a *landau* differ from a *coach* in that in the two former the top can be turned down so as to make an open carriage.

arithmetic	decimal	proof
addition	factor	square
division	multiple	circle
quotient	cancellation	{centre
minus	divisible	middle
subtraction	compound	triangle
minuend	notation	oval
subtrahend	example	oblong
remainder	{calculate	cube
difference	{reckon	solid
multiplicand	equally	surface
multiplier	cipher	point 2
divisor	nought	area (ā're ā)
result	rectify	position
fraction	correct	process
integer	solve	solution
numerator	prove	
denominator		

DICTATION. "To *calculate* includes to *reckon*, *compute*, and *count*; the astronomer *calculates* the motions of the heavenly bodies: to *reckon* is to *enumerate* and set down things in detail; tradesmen keep accounts by *reckoning*; to *count* is to *reckon* one by one."

<i>healthy</i>	<i>subside</i>	<i>suspect</i>
<i>sound</i>	<i>abate</i>	<i>doubt</i>
<i>healthful</i>	<i>surpass</i>	<i>swerve</i>
<i>wholesome</i>	<i>excel</i>	<i>deviate</i>
<i>oral</i>	<i>transcend</i>	<i>trifling</i>
<i>verbal</i>	<i>exceed</i>	<i>trivial</i>
<i>option</i>	<i>ultimate</i>	<i>petty</i>
<i>choice</i>	<i>final</i>	<i>frivolous</i>
<i>offer</i>	<i>permit</i>	<i>collision</i>
<i>present</i>	<i>allow</i>	<i>accident</i>
<i>propose</i>	<i>endure</i>	<i>disaster</i>
<i>observe</i>	<i>tolerate</i>	<i>misfortune</i>
<i>behold</i>		<i>calamity</i>
<i>nourish</i>	<i>impair</i>	<i>friction</i>
<i>nurture</i>	<i>diminish</i>	<i>rubbing</i>
<i>cherish</i>	<i>abate</i>	<i>enhance</i>
<i>foster</i>	<i>lessen</i>	<i>heighten</i>

DICTATION. A person in good health is *healthy*, but we should not speak of a *healthy* place or a *healthy* diet; the proper words in this connection are *healthful* or *wholesome*.

music	serenade	distinct
vocal	duet	plain
instrumental	solo	obvious
bugle	chorus	apparent
banjo	musical	evident
guitar	melody	visible
organ	harmony	acquire
piano	sonorous <small>(so nō'rous)</small>	obtain
tuning	melodious	repeal
violin	{ refer	grieved
fiddle	allude	troubled
flute	sorrowful	
tenor	clear	austere
bass	bright	severe
choir	vivid	{ fickle variable changeable
hymn	serene	
concert	fair	

DICTATION. A *hymn* is a song of praise; an *anthem* is a selection sung in alternate parts; a *chorus* is sung by a number of voices; an *oratorio* is a dramatic poem, elaborately set to music to be sung without action or scenery; an *opera* is a drama set to music.

suffocate	beginning	pertain
stifle	presence	reveal
smother	agility	series
choke	{ happen	qualifies
imagine	{ occur	entreat
conceive	transpire	impel
forgive	increase	circuit
pardon	easily	attach
excuse	deserve	exhaust
busily	intense	special
vicious	{ frequent	enviable
aghast	{ often	discern
suppose	stretched	emerge
shrive	consent	conceal
retain	elapse	appoint
pervade	diverge	accept
origin	extreme	

DICTATION. "To *suffocate*, *stifle*, *smother*, and *choke*, all express the act of stopping the breath in different ways. *Suffocated* and *stifled* by smoke, vapor, and close air; *smothered* by excluding the air and by close covering; *choked* with food."

Transpire does not mean to *happen*, but to escape from secrecy, to leak out.

grocery	relish	temperance
merchandise	piquant	sobriety
provisions	confectionery	abstinence
produce	lozenge	forbearance
sundries	licorice	abstemious
vanilla	macaroon	dissipation
gelatine	{ nibbled	excess
cayenne	{ gnawed	appetite
saleratus	beverage	{ greediness
indigo	liquor	{ voracity
kerosene	lemonade	{ avidity
cinnamon	sarsaparilla	{ eagerness
tallow	nectar	
lye	cider	{ zeal
vinegar	juice	{ fervor
macaroni	chocolate	{ ardor
vermicelli	molasses	{ warmth

Dictation. *Temperance* is moderation; *abstinence* is doing without.

A *beverage* is a *liquid* for drinking.

{treasure	accuracy	describe
{hoard	severe	beauty
crevice	bestow	threaten
asked	traverse	refusal
consume	require	chiefly
earnest	postpone	according
favorite	absolute	sensible
mention	stealthy	difficult
occupy	choose	decease
doubly	prefer	inter
balloon	recommend	bury
contain	seldom	embalm
ignite	breathe	cemetery
liveliness	dainty	condition
preserve	absorb	abolish
increase	surfeit	pursue
hopeful	honesty	

DICTATION. A man sometimes *chooses* a thing that he does not *prefer*.

"To *treasure* and to *hoard* both signify to lay up carefully. To *treasure* is to lay up for the sake of preserving; to *hoard* is to lay up for the sake of accumulating, and it is commonly used in a bad sense. One *treasures* up the gifts of a friend; the miser *hoards* up money."

malady	faint	pale
ailment	itch	pallid
disease	languid	wan
symptom	weak	ache
patient 2	feeble	agony
invalid	delicate	anguish
wound	infirm	torture
sprain	debilitated	insane
fracture	sore	crazy
cough	bruise	imbecile
croup	ulcer	maniac
fever	abscess	lunatic
ague	cancer	idiot
measles	tumor	delirium
paralyze	gout	frenzy
spasm	palsy	
swoon	pain	sanity

DICTION. *Insane* and *crazy* mean unsound in mind. An *imbecile* is feeble-minded; a *maniac* is violently *insane*; a *lunatic* is an *insane* person who has intervals of sanity; an *idiot* is a person who has no understanding; *deranged* persons may be perfectly sensible in everything but particular subjects.

examination	atom	impatient
search	forbear	similar
inquiry	sorrowfully	explicit
research	mystify	assort
investigation	impartial	damage
scrutiny	grateful	strengthen
immortal	abusive	desolate
situated	previous	balmy
accusing	manage	assure
{ happiness	seriously	ghastly
{ felicity	disappear	solicit
preparatory	ascend	aching
encounter	exertion	resist
assemble	socially	grazing 2
meet	docility	accommodate
collect (2 syllables)	oddity	gradual
	generally	intention

DICTATION. “*Examination* is a general term ; an *examination* is made in order to form a judgment ; a *search* is made to find something or to ascertain a fact ; an *inquiry*, to get information. A *research* is a careful *inquiry* ; an *investigation*, a minute *inquiry* ; a *scrutiny*, a strict *examination*.”

event	solitary	evasive
incident	assume	authorize
occurrence	juiciness	hesitate
instead	forbade	waver
tacit	suggest	incredible
separable	bewilder	arrange
autograph	commotion	development
excellent	simplicity	available
laborious	approach	specialty
serious	certainly	invisible
emptiness	disagree	equality
facility	energetic	attitude
exhibit	avoidable	awkward
expanses	seizure	ungainly
ascended	inferior	clumsy
wretched	assertion	chastise
	dangerous	stupefy

DICTATION. "An *event* is more important than an *incident* or an *occurrence*, and the term is applied to great undertakings or transactions in history. An important *event*; a trifling *incident*; an ordinary *occurrence*."

Tacit means implied but not expressed in words,—a *tacit* understanding.

horrid	Mean more than <i>bad</i> or unpleasant	lovely (amiable)	abundant
terrible		nice (accurate. A <i>nice</i> calculation)	copious
fearful		funny (comical. Does not mean peculiar)	plentiful
dreadful		superb	suspense
frightful		gorgeous	absurd
horrible		guess (does not mean suppose or think)	gaunt
hideous		real (do not say real for really)	subsist
awful		depot (a storehouse. Does not mean a railway station)	totally
terrific		perverse	receive
immense		realize	sustain
gigantic		navigable	abate
prodigious		divisible	ideal
monstrous		security	faithful
enormous		wasteful	recede
splendid	(shining, showy. The <i>splendid</i> sun)		knack
elegant	(beautiful, polished)		omission
magnificent	(sublime, stately)		tedium
			practical
			roguish

DICTATION. "*Formidable* is applied to what is apt to excite great fear; *dreadful*, to what may excite dread; *terrible* and *terrific*, to what may excite terror; *shocking*, to what violently shocks or agitates. A *formidable* army; *dreadful* slaughter; *terrible* tempest; *terrific* thunder; *shocking* news or sight; a *fearful* contest."

nobility	countess	influence
emperor	baron	definite
monarch	baroness	success
sovereign	realm	burial
majesty	domain	crescent
ruler 2	reign	allude
imperial	throne	tendency
kingly	sceptre	piteous
regal	loyalty	abstain
royal	fidelity	rapacity
prince	embassy	implore
regent	tyrant	desirable
queen	oppressor	publish
duke	despot	disclose
duchess	society	reveal
marquis	authority	divulge
earl		promulgate

DICTATION. "We may *publish* to many or few; but to *promulgate* is to make known to many; secrets which ought not to be known may be *divulged*; things are *revealed* or *disclosed* which have been concealed or hidden."

stationery	essay	accent
mucilage	postscript	emphasis
adhesive	signature	pronunciation
paste	affectionately	syllable
envelope	faithfully	vowel
wafer	cordially	consonant
quire	sincerely	initial
ream	truly	monogram
portfolio	punctuate	sentence
{letter 2 epistle missive	separate	paragraph
	hyphen	clause
	period	phrase
address	colon	illustration
correspondence	comma	definition
manuscript	apostrophe	explanation
composition	parenthesis	
theme	pause	description

DICTATION. "The *definition* of a word defines or limits its meaning; the *explanation* is the act of making plain, and may include both *definition* and *illustration*. *Definition* separates; *explanation* makes plain; *description* exhibits. To point out the limits which separate one thing from another, is to *define* it; to make a thing plain to the understanding is to *explain* it; to trace out its character and form is to *describe* it."

warfare	panic	ravage
foe	defeat	surrender
enemy	subdue	retrieve
adversary	conquer	retaliate
ally <small>(accent the last syllable)</small>	vanquish	peril
conflict	subjugate	{ danger
engagement	repel	alarm
skirmish	repulse	terror
siege	surprise	fright
capture	destroy	fear
seizure	demolish	apprehension
conquest	overthrow	
cartridge	ration	pension
knapsack	forage	calm
bayonet	invade	serene
sentinel	rescue	placid
	relief	sedate

DICTION. "To *vanquish* implies a combat; to *conquer* usually requires a series of combats; to *subdue* implies a continued pressure till opposition ceases; and to *subjugate* (which originally means to bring under the yoke) is a still stronger term, implying the act of reducing to complete submission."

lecture	chemistry	comprehend
recitation	physics	understand
examination	mathematical	cunning
attendance	perceive	knowing
learned	behold	shrewd
studious	observe	subtle
graduation	view	wily
exercise	science	artful
confer 2	memory <small>(3 syllables)</small>	crafty
senses	recollect	clever
attentive	remember	ingenious
careful	insight	adroit
diligent	perception	ingenuity
faculty	imagination	determination
logic	fancy	decision
botany	caprice	resolution
zoology	purpose	

DICTATION. *Science* is knowledge systematized and reduced to an orderly arrangement. Huxley calls it organized common sense. *Art* relates especially to skill and practice in performance. A *science* teaches us to know; an *art*, to do. In *art* truth is a means to an end; in *science* it is the only end.

understanding	enterprise	liberal
intellect	arduous	ascribe
knowledge	difficult	attribute
intelligence	laborious	assign
evident	impediment	impute
apparent	obstacle	lasting
obvious	obstruction	durable
plain	hinderance	permanent
clear	or hindrance	perpetual
palpable	ample	necessary
attempt	extended	essential
effort	spacious	requisite
endeavor	abundant	indispensable
essay	capacious	adverse
experiment	copious	contrary
trial	plentiful	opposite
undertaking	plenteous	hostile

DICTATION. “*Understanding*, from the Anglo-Saxon, and *intellect*, from the Latin, are terms used to express substantially the same idea; but *understanding* is the more common and popular term, and more variously applied. *Understanding*, or *intellect*, is a natural endowment; *knowledge* and *intelligence* are acquired by observation or by reading.”

European	Grecian	reverend
English (sound the <i>g</i>)	Arabian	priest
Dane	severity	rector
Italian (the first <i>i</i> is short)	sternness	pastor
Japanese	{ safety security	preacher vicar
Saxon	{ satisfy	deacon
Scotch	{ satiate	prelate (prä'läté)
Spaniard	{ cloy	prophet
Swede	religion	apostle
Dutch	{ belief	disciple
Egyptian	{ faith	missionary
Britain	{ creed	martyr
British	{ credit	bishop
Briton	{ confidence	cardinal
Chinese	parish	friar
Prussian	pulpit	chaplain

DICTION. "*Safety* implies the absence of danger; *security*, the absence of all apprehension of danger. Those who are out of danger are *safe*; those who are beyond the reach or the fear of danger, *secure*."

"Those who have enough are *satisfied*; those who have more than enough, *satiated*. To *satisfy* brings pleasure; to *satiate* or *cloy*, disgust."

sacred	deplore	tax
holy	bewail	customs
pious	grieve	duties
devout	lament	census
religious	adversity	statistics
solemn	distress	territory
service	affliction	domain
sanctify	grief	national
incense	trouble	native
shrine	govern	convvoke
heresy	{ freedom liberty	convene session
schism	election	quorum
sceptic	dutiable	adjourn
bigot	revenue	defer
fanatic	tariff	elect
mourn	toll	choose

DICTATION. “*Piety* lies in the heart, and need not appear externally; but *devotion* requires to be marked by some external observance.”

Convvoke means to call together, and *convene*, to come together, to assemble.

<i>simulation</i>	<i>touching</i>	<i>steadfast</i>
<i>dissimulation</i>	<i>restrain</i>	<i>baffle</i>
<i>escort</i>	<i>withhold</i>	<i>foil</i>
<i>accompany</i>	<i>cohere</i>	<i>deliberate</i>
<i>stylish</i>	<i>diminutive</i>	<i>familiar</i>
<i>despair</i>	<i>beseech</i>	<i>agreement</i>
<i>console</i>	<i>besought</i>	<i>adoption</i>
<i>altitude</i>	<i>stubborn</i>	<i>collapse</i>
<i>height</i>	<i>accidental</i>	<i>dilute</i>
<i>transient</i>	<i>casual</i>	<i>believe</i>
<i>brevity</i>	<i>continue</i>	<i>vouch</i>
<i>disclose</i>	<i>descend</i>	<i>burning</i>
<i>atone</i>	<i>alternative</i>	<i>scalding</i>
<i>aversion</i>	<i>condense</i>	<i>caution</i>
<i>obligation</i>	<i>disoblige</i>	
<i>redeem</i>	<i>attach</i>	<i>daintily</i>
<i>prepare</i>	<i>different</i>	<i>amplify</i>

DICTATION. "*Simulation* is a pretence of what is not; and *dissimulation* is a concealment of what is."

"To *escort* is to *accompany* with the view of guarding or protecting."

fault	affright	aloof
mistake	severe	operate
error	exclude	arena
antique	absolutely	elephant
ancient	perish	classify
antiquated	decay	loath
obsolete	perverse	affright
region	clumsily	natural
territory	ruin	pheasant
frontier	destruction	falcon
border	overthrow	nightingale <small>(night'in gale).</small>
limits	pedestal	propose
boundary	implicit	resource
incite	dissent	medical
commit	partition	hospital
receptacle	prophecy	
refrigerator	survive	eligible

DICTATION. “A *fault* is an *error* of judgment; a *mistake* is an *error* of perception.”

“*Ruin* is a gradual process; *destruction* and *overthrow* are acts of immediate violence; a *fall* may be accidental. Buildings or other things *fall* to *ruin* of themselves.”

<i>haste</i>	<i>lively</i>	<i>{ disperse</i>
<i>hurry</i>	<i>cheerful</i>	
<i>speed</i>	<i>sprightly</i>	<i>{ scatter</i>
<i>celerity</i>	<i>pacify</i>	<i>{ dispel</i>
<i>rapidity</i>	<i>ensue</i>	<i>{ annex</i>
<i>velocity</i>	<i>complain</i>	<i>{ entire</i>
<i>literally</i>	<i>aiding</i>	<i>{ complete</i>
<i>imitate</i>	<i>skeleton</i>	<i>{ interfere</i>
<i>partial 2</i>	<i>paring</i>	<i>{ reverse</i>
<i>moisten</i>	<i>cavity</i>	<i>{ suspicious</i>
<i>worthily</i>	<i>relieve</i>	<i>{ concede</i>
<i>floating</i>	<i>dispense</i>	<i>{ accuse</i>
<i>clarify</i>	<i>oath</i>	<i>{ intimate</i>
<i>enemies</i>	<i>fatally</i>	<i>{ amiable</i>
<i>beware</i>	<i>equip</i>	<i>{ lovely</i>
<i>cordial</i>	<i>allure</i>	<i>{ compete</i>
<i>hearty</i>	<i>profuse</i>	<i>{ welcome</i>

DICTATION. "Make *haste*, but avoid being in a *hurry*. *Haste*, *despatch*, and *speed* are often necessary ; but *hurry*, which is a confused or rash *haste*, should be avoided. *Haste* is sometimes used in a bad sense ; as, 'The more *haste*, the less *speed*.'"

dwarf	effigy	teachable
pygmy	wizard	tractable
giant	witch	<i>fragile</i>
fairy	sorcerer	<i>brittle</i>
fiend	magician	<i>frail</i>
ghost	<i>wonder</i>	<i>weak</i>
spectre	<i>astonishment</i>	<i>faulty</i>
vision	<i>amazement</i>	<i>defective</i>
spirit	ductile	<i>direct</i> <small>(2 syllables)</small>
phantom	malleable	immediate
apparition	pliable	straight
nymph	flexible	<i>prudent</i>
ogre	<i>supple</i> <small>(sup'ple)</small>	<i>cautious</i>
satyr	pliant	<i>wary</i>
siren	yielding	<i>discreet</i>
dragon	docile	<i>pensive</i>
freak		<i>thoughtful</i>

DICTATION. “*Ductile* signifies easily drawn out; *malleable*, easily beaten out, or spread out by beating; *pliable*, easily folded or bent; *flexible*, easily bent; *docile*, easily taught; *tractable*, easily managed or governed.”

character	comply	alleviate
reputation	admonish	relieve
ask	reprove	affect
question	reprimand	concern
inquire	tension	suitable
interrogate	echo	conciliate
request	{ sweat	
beseech	{ perspire	reconcile
entreat	diligent	pacify
solicit	industrious	expect
supplicate	busy	await
implore	assiduous	convince
assent	expeditious	persuade
consent	allay	satisfy
agree	appease	{ commission
acquiesce	soothe	{ authorize
concur	assuage	empower

DICTATION. "It is an old distinction that a horse *sweats*, a man *perspires*, and a woman *glows*."

Character is what one really is; *reputation* is what others think him to be.

ability	nativity	desertion
capacity	accustom	abundance
imaginary	merciful	obscurity
fanciful	harass	impossible
futile	annoy	deviate
useless	grievous	restraint
furnish	troublesome	allege
supply	accede	affirm
provide	extensive	declare
procure	liable	maintain
prepare	acquaint	ancestral
impetuous	separation	certify
violent	consequence	elusion
anoint	angelic	actually
frequently	admission	deceitful
occasion	effective	forfeit
original	efficient	oblige

DICTATION. *Ability* is the power of applying knowledge to practical purposes. *Capacity* is the power of receiving knowledge.

Do not say, "It is *liable* to rain," for "It is *likely* to rain."

occupation	architect	apprentice
profession	draughtsman	assistant
employment	engineer	colleague
vocation	machinist	associate
trade	mechanic	partner
pursuit	surveyor	commodore
business	auctioneer	lieutenant
enterprise	superintendent	chieftain
apothecary	trustee	courtier
druggist	director	antiquarian
chemist	manager	tenant
doctor	secretary	occupant
physician	inspector	professional
surgeon	overseer	applicant
oculist	foreman	resident
optician	accountant	spectator
specialist	cashier	

DICTATION. "Every shopkeeper and retail dealer carries on a *trade*; brokers, manufacturers, bankers, and others carry on *business*; clergymen, medical or military men, follow a *profession*; musicians and painters follow an *art*."

official	lawyer	instructor
president	counsellor	teacher
ambassador	attorney	tutor
governor <small>(sound the <i>n</i>)</small>	solicitor	mathematician
senator	jurist	linguist
representative	client	librarian
legislator	plaintiff	writer
mayor	defendant	penman
councilman	judge	scribe
partisan	consul	author
follower	juror	poet
politician	notary	editor
patriot	conveyancer	critic
sheriff	auditor	reviewer
deputy	appraiser	orator
police	principal	possessor
	professor	proprietor

DICTATION. *Principal* means chief; the *principal* thing, the *principal* of a school.

The *plaintiff* seeks a remedy for an injury to his rights. The *defendant* is the party against whom the action is brought.

university	lore	watchfulness
college	knowledge	application
seminary	wisdom	observation
academy	learning	reflection
gymnasium	sagacity	research
institute	instinct	conduct
establish	reason	behavior
found	intelligence	routine
education	conscience	method
instruction	genius	system
discipline	talent	scheme
training	intellect	design
tuition	ingenuity	theory
nurture	judgment	theoretical
breeding	prudence	technical
character	attention	
erudition	vigilance	practical

DICTATION. "*Education* includes *instruction*, moral *discipline*, and the whole *training* made use of for improving the mind and forming the character and manners. *Instruction* is the communication of knowledge."

"*Instinct* is a natural impulse in animals by which, without instruction, they are directed to do what is necessary for their welfare. *Sagacity* is natural and quick discernment."

criminal	flatterer	sorcery
prisoner	marauder	oracle
refugee	impostor	applaud
fugitive	deceiver	amazed
drunkard	gypsy	surprised
hypocrite	counterfeit	astonished
cynic	mischief	confounded
incendiary	treachery	perplexed
accomplice	referee	beguile
assassin	umpire	ignore
delinquent	magic	ferocious
aggressor	marvel	fierce
antagonist	miracle	savage
opponent	mystery	barbarous
adversary	prodigy	rapacious
degenerate	sleight	ravenous
parasite	dexterity	

DICTATION. “A *miracle* (as the raising of the dead to life) is supernatural. *Prodigies*, *wonders*, and *marvels* are natural, but extraordinary and uncommon occurrences. A *prodigy* is an unusual effort of nature, as the elevation of a volcanic island from the sea. *Wonders* and *marvels* excite admiration and amazement, as the feats of jugglers. A *monster*, such as a calf with two heads, is regarded as unnatural, that is, contrary to the common course of nature.”

commercial	squander	voracious
mercantile	generosity	ravenous
foreign	liberality	rapacious
pecuniary	avaricious	troublesome
accumulate	covetous	perplexing
promissory	sordid	grievous
articles	miserly	irksome
stipulations	parsimonious	vexatious
conditions	extravagant	wearisome
profit	prodigal	tiresome
accountable	profuse	tedious
expensive	lavish	compensation
coupon	wasteful	remuneration
negotiate	economy	recompense
rebate	thrifty	satisfaction
certificate	frugal	amends
stringency	greedy	

DICTION. An *avaricious* man may sometimes be indulgent to himself and generous to others; the *miser* is dead to everything but the treasure he has amassed. The *avaricious* man indulges his passion for money by *parsimony*, that is, by saving out of himself, or by *niggardly* ways in his dealings with others. *Parsimony* is ill-timed *economy*.

pity	cowardice	feud	
compassion	anxiety	brawl	
sympathy	pique	fracas	
condolence <small>(accent the 2d syllable)</small>	rage	duel	
reproach	remorse	affray	
reproof	pathos <small>(pā<th>th</th>ōs)</small>	th	riot
censure	patience	atrocity	
virtue	malignity	horror	
vexation	emotion	loathe	
vanity	disappointment	gamble	
conceit	vengeance	guilt	
haughtiness	retaliation	deceive	
arrogance	truth	delude	
presumption	veracity	purity	
pride	verity	cleanliness	
contempt	quarrel	cleanliness	
disdain	altercation	neatness	

DICTATION. "*Haughtiness*, *arrogance*, and *pride*, all imply *self-importance*, and are founded on the high opinion a person entertains of himself; *disdain*, on the low opinion entertained of others. *Haughtiness* is the effect or the exhibition of *pride*, and is applied especially to the manners and deportment."

feeling	hilarity	rapt
sensation	gayety	enthusiasm
terror	jollity	forbearance
dread	joviality	holiness
fear	joyousness	prudence
fright	merriment	caution
alarm	cheerfulness	discretion
charity	gratitude	clemency
compassion	greed	leniency
affection	ferocity	mercy
{ felicity	fierceness	gentleness <small>(sound the t)</small>
{ happiness	envy	
{ sorrow	folly	comfort
{ grief	energy	consolation
{ dejection	anxiety	solace
{ depression	jealousy	satisfaction
melancholy	suspicion	violence

DICTATION. "*Feeling* has its seat in the heart, *sense* in the understanding; there are *feelings* of love, charity, and compassion; there is a *sense* of justice, rectitude, and propriety."

attention	continue	fraudulent
observation	persist	guidance
reflection	orifice	accessible
abstraction	adequate	nuisance
application	harmonious	primitive
apologize	fragility	sacrifice
career	necessity	penetrate
visible	possession	injurious
turmoil	anxious	noxious
radical	category	consistent
peculiar	{ weariness	
mountainous	{ fatigue	irresolute
approval	vestige	acidity
reparation	unaware	specious
subsequent	succeed	plausible
reliable	tangible	substantial
persevere	nonsense	vacancy

DICTATION. "*Attention* to external things is *observation*; *attention* to the subjects of our own consciousness is *reflection*.—*Attention* is the *abstraction* of the mind from all things else, and fixing it upon one object; it is the first requisite for making progress in the acquirement of knowledge."

legal	claim	executor
sue	summon	guardian
liable	testimony	legacy
jury	evidence	trespass
client	proof	actionable
condemn	plea	exception
convict	equity	negotiable
accuse	appeal	hereditary
acquit	motion 2	inquest
indict	prosecute	lieu
trial	litigation	license
justice	alibi	liability
repeal	legitimate	suspicion
abolish	valid	supposition
reprieve	affidavit	proceeding
release	bequeath	premises
	codicil	plead

DICTATION. A *codicil* is a clause added to a will.

Testimony is the *evidence* of one; *evidence* may comprehend the *testimony* of many.

Valid means having legal force,—a *valid* argument.

relic	comical	comedy
souvenir	mirthful	tragedy
token	ridiculous	burlesque
trophy	humorous	tableau
treasure	laughable	panorama
brilliant	funny	masquerade
radiant	merrily	carnival
exhibition	melancholy	spectacle
promenade	depression	jubilee
fête	entertainment	rehearsal
celebration	amusement	recital
regatta	diversion	orchestra
picnic	recreation	chorus
grotesque	relaxation	audience
droll	pastime	procession
ludicrous (lū'di kroōs)	festivity	retinue
	drama	suite

DICTATION. A *comedy* is a *dramatic* composition in which the termination of the plot is happy; in a *tragedy* the termination is unhappy.

obsolete	commendation	lonely
extinct	prominent	solitary
welfare	evident	compulsion
{ copious	manifest	surround
{ abundant	obvious	{ palliate
access	apparent	{ extenuate
intercede	clear	paltry
credible	limpid	contemptible
probable	adjoining	{ ponderous
{ pensive	adjacent	heavy
{ thoughtful	indistinct	{ onerous
prudent	confused	weighty
cautious	doubtful	odious
discreet	obscure	hateful
tragic	{ indebted	forcible
descent	{ obliged	vigorous
infallible	prevail	

DICTATION. *Obsolete* means gone out of use, *extinct* means not now existing. Sedan chairs are *obsolete*, the mammoth is *extinct*.

Adjoining means in contact with, *adjacent* means near.

syntax	interjection	idea
declension	interrogative	notion
conjugation	vocabulary	theory
infinitive	adverbially	question
imperative	indefinite	interrogation
participle	synopsis	query
nominative	analysis	declaration
accusative	synonym	definition
genitive	principle	declamation
antecedent	allusion	novel
comparison	suggestion	romance
comparative	insinuation	narrative
positive	authentic	tale
superlative	genuine	serial
idiom	thought	account
preposition	sentiment	record
conjunction	opinion	

DICTION. “*Novel*, *romance*, *fable*, and *tale* are all used to denote works of fiction. A *story* may be either true or false. *Novel* is a term applied to a work longer and more elaborate than a *fable* or *tale*. A *romance* treats of wild adventures of a remote period, particularly of the age of chivalry.”

A *principle* is a fundamental truth: the *principles* of arithmetic.

literature	motto	appendix
prose	adage	bulletin
poem <small>(2 syllables)</small>	saying	advertisement
preface	allusion	announcement
fiction	axiom	placard
fable	maxim	proclamation
legend	precept	review
myth	example	survey
parable	precedent	summary
allegory	newspaper	sequel
symbol	journal	dilemma
simile	gazette	climax
metaphor	magazine	narration
analogy	pamphlet	description
figure	catalogue	anecdote
proverb	document	reference
	circular	version

DICTATION. "*Axioms* are in science what *maxims* are in morals; self-evidence is an essential characteristic in both; the *axiom* presents itself in so simple and undeniable a form to the understanding as to exclude the necessity for reasoning. The *maxim*, though not so definite in its expression as the *axiom*, comes home to the common sense of all mankind. 'Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other,' is an *axiom*. 'Honesty is the best policy,' is a *maxim*."

literary	ode	essay
biography	ballad	treatise
memoir	psalm	edition
eulogy	hymn	volume 2
dictionary	refrain 2	classic
lexicon	idyl	manual 2
encyclopaedia	intelligent	argument
glossary	correspond	oration
vocabulary	parody	discussion
directory	caricature	harangue
imagination	satire	declaim
fancy	sarcasm	exhort
imagery	irony	eloquence
rhyme	ridicule	gesture
rhythm	annals	rhetoric
poetry	archives	
verse	records	synonymous

DICTATION. "The definition of words, with their uses, acceptations, and applications, is the proper subject of a *dictionary*; the nature and properties of things are the proper subjects of an *encyclopaedia*. A *lexicon* is a *dictionary* of a dead language. A *vocabulary* is a partial *dictionary* comprising a list of words, with or without explanation, arranged in order or otherwise. A *glossary* is an explanatory *vocabulary*."

<i>perceive</i>	{	<i>ripeness</i>	<i>surface</i>
<i>observe</i>		<i>maturity</i>	<i>delivered</i>
<i>see</i>		<i>preparation</i>	<i>rescued</i>
<i>descry</i>		<i>acquisition</i>	<i>liberated</i>
<i>view</i>		<i>service</i>	<i>freed</i>
<i>pretence</i> <small>(accent the last syllable)</small>		<i>avail</i>	<i>released</i>
<i>pretext</i>		<i>benefit</i>	<i>cleared</i>
<i>petition</i>		<i>utility</i>	{ <i>universal</i>
<i>prayer</i>		<i>duty</i>	{ <i>general</i>
<i>desire</i>		<i>obligation</i>	{ <i>unlike</i>
<i>longing</i>		<i>desperate</i>	{ <i>different</i>
<i>source</i>	{	<i>fragrance</i>	
<i>origin</i>		<i>perfume</i>	<i>apprehend</i>
<i>signification</i>		<i>odor</i>	<i>benefited</i>
<i>meaning</i>		<i>scent</i>	<i>aggregate</i>
<i>rigor</i>	{	<i>directly</i>	<i>serenely</i>
<i>severity</i>		<i>immediately</i>	<i>vehement</i>

DICTATION. "To *see* is a general term, and is an action either voluntary or involuntary; to *perceive* is voluntary; to *observe* is intentional. *See* with the eye; *descry* what is distant; *perceive* with the eye or the mind; *discern* with the mind. Every one who has sight *sees*; an astronomer *observes*. We *see* all objects before our eyes; we *look* at those which excite our curiosity; we *behold* such as cause our admiration; we *view* those which we are desirous of examining."

respect	satisfaction	judicious
esteem	tedious	adaptation
homage	useful	frequency
reverence	verify	distinction
deference	suppress	exceedingly
obtain	taciturn	attainable
acquire	rejoicing	dizziness
achieve	additional	intervene
suggestion	patriotic	fulness
reality	varied	accomplished 2
accusation	superbly	permission
manageable	reasonable	regularity
disposition	immediate	persecute
erasure	possibility	admirable
assailed	acquainted	maintain
personal	enunciate	excusable
acknowledge	ironical	

DICTION. "*Respect* is felt for the general character of a person. *Esteem*, and still more *regard*, partake of affection, and relate to internal qualities. *Honor* and *homage* mean more than *respect*, and relate to rank and station, as well as to personal qualities. *Veneration* and *reverence* are much stronger terms than *respect*, and relate to personal qualities. *Deference* may be felt for a person on account of his knowledge on some subject, although for his character one may have little *respect*."

atmosphere	sphere	zenith
elements	globe	axis
weather	universe	peninsula
inclement	creation	isthmus
zephyr	complete	island
hurricane	perfect	oasis
tornado	finished	volcano
cyclone	entire	eruption
meteor	geography	chaos
comet	latitude	abyss
planet	longitude	chasm
eclipse	meridian	precipice
sunbeam	parallel	plateau
icicle	equator	geyser
equinox	tropic	iceberg
climate	degree	glacier
temperature	horizon	

DICTATION. A *circle* is a round figure on a flat surface ; a *sphere* or *globe* is a round *ball*, the surface of which is in every point equally distant from a certain point within ; an *orb* is a body which describes a circle ; hence the heavenly bodies are called *orbs*.

studio	model	opal
easel	pattern	sapphire
palette	copy	onyx
picture	specimen	agate
photograph	guide	garnet
lithograph	pose	coral
negative	posture	turquoise
portrait	miniature	amethyst
landscape	jewel <small>(2 syllables)</small>	malachite
view	diadem	carat
vista	brooch	heirloom
caricature	ruby	heritage
mosaic	emerald	
sculpture	pearl	precious
statuary	topaz	valuable
fresco	diamond	costly
niche	solitaire	rarity

DICTION. A *copy* or *pattern* is usually something to be imitated on a flat surface; a *model* is intended to be reproduced in three dimensions in some substance such as plaster or marble. A *specimen* is one *example* of a class of things, as a *specimen* photograph; a *sample* is a part of the thing itself, intended to show the quality of the whole, as a *sample* of tea or sugar.

A relic may be *precious* though it is not *valuable*.

constancy	excellence	curiosity
firmness	superiority	rarity
stability	variable	embarrass
steadiness	changeable	applause
{dearth	function	usually
{scarcity	office	buoyant
{dampness	headstrong	affirmative
{moisture	obstinate	capability
conviction	crisis	ascending
persuasion	bereave	exaggerate
prosperity	curious	censure
adversity	{incapable	disapproval
{bondage	{incompetent	benign
{servitude	exhilarate	appearance
symmetry	animate	excessive
proportion	damageable	immoderate
harmony		dependence

DICTATION. "*Dearth* is a high degree of *scarcity*, or more than *scarcity*; *famine*, more than *dearth*. *Scarcity* of money or provisions; *dearth* of food or of corn; a distressing *famine*."

<i>dispute</i>	<i>consider</i>	<i>exhilarate</i>
{ <i>controversy</i>	<i>reflect</i>	<i>encourage</i>
<i>conversation</i>	<i>deliberate</i>	<i>incite</i>
<i>conference</i>	<i>meditate</i>	<i>arouse</i>
<i>dialogue</i>	<i>contemplate</i>	<i>advantageous</i>
<i>colloquy</i>	<i>dreams</i>	<i>beneficial</i>
<i>discourse</i>	<i>reveries</i>	<i>profitable</i>
<i>soliloquy</i>	<i>fancies</i>	<i>useful</i>
<i>eloquence</i>	<i>change 2</i>	<i>serviceable</i>
<i>oratory</i>	<i>variety</i>	<i>talkative</i>
<i>quotation</i>	<i>variation</i>	{ <i>loquacious</i>
<i>incident</i>	<i>alteration</i>	<i>garrulous</i>
<i>style</i>	<i>vicissitude</i>	
<i>metre</i>	<i>animate</i>	<i>perseverance</i>
<i>innuendo</i>	<i>inspire</i>	<i>constancy</i>
<i>tradition</i>	<i>enliven</i>	<i>steadiness</i>
<i>stereotype</i>	<i>cheer</i>	<i>persistence</i>

DICTATION. "A *dispute* is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing."

"A *conference* is a *conversation* that has been previously arranged."

"*Dreams* are commonly exercises of the mind in sleep; *reveries* and idle *fancies*, in wakeful hours."

pyramid	mignonette	ecclesiastic
obelisk	cactus	respective
filigree	myrtle	weird
variegated (vā'ri ē gāt ed)	vegetation	plainness
enamel	asparagus	chargeable
vermilion	rhubarb	celebrated renowned illustrious distinguished eminent noted notable notorious
however	sumach	
notwithstanding	sassafras	
nevertheless	celebrity	
fertilize	benefactor	
irrigate	tragedian	
cantaloupe	connoisseur	
luscious	predecessor	
delicious	financier	
geranium	gymnast	acquaintance
honeysuckle	emigrant	familiarity
hyacinth	immigrant	intimacy

DICTATION. "A slight knowledge of any one constitutes an *acquaintance*; *familiarity* may result from an *acquaintance* of long standing; *intimacy* supposes such an *acquaintance* as is supported by friendship."

circumscribed	congeal	insensible
bounded	verily	admittance
limited	guise	subordinate
restricted	{ clandestine (accent the 2d syllable)	subject
encircled	secret	inferior
environed	{ concealed	subservient
surrounded	significant	{ sufficient
encompassed	expressive	{ enough
enclosed	opposite	{ thoughtful
{ careless	contrary	{ considerate
{ negligent	urgency	deliberate
recollect	alternately	{ immoderate
offering	{ friendly	{ excessive
chasten	amicable	eradicate
incur	civilize	extirpate
chieftain	engaging	(accent the 2d syllable)
collection	scrutiny	exterminate

DICTION. "What is *secret* may be so accidentally; what is *hidden*, *concealed*, or *clandestine*, is intentionally kept *secret*. *Covert* implies not openly expressed. *Latent* signifies lying *hid* or *concealed*. A *secret* remedy; a *hidden* plot; a *concealed* intention; a *clandestine* marriage; a *covert* allusion; *latent* motive or heat; *occult* science; *unknown* circumstance; *private* reason; *retired* situation."

government <small>(sound the <i>n</i>)</small>	unanimous	synod
administration	subsidy	parliament
management	profitable	diet
direction	reciprocity	congress
politics	patriotism	senate
municipal	anarchy	association
citizen	majority	community
civilian	plurality	commission
alien	assembly	committee
foreigner	meeting	league 2
democracy	company	alliance
aristocracy	society	union
delegate	congregation	confederation
representative	council	combination
inauguration	convention	coalition
credential	convocation	
allegiance	conference	colony

DICTATION. "To *govern* and *rule* both imply the exercise of authority; but to *govern* implies also the exercise of judgment and knowledge, and it is used more exclusively in a good sense than to *rule*. A king *governs*; a despot *rules*."

"A *plurality* is the greatest of the several numbers or parts into which any number may be divided; whereas a *majority* is a number greater than the sum of all the other parts."

continuous	lenient	inseparable
continual	answerable	gallantly
incessant	complexion	acknowledgment
perpetual	admissibility	supremacy
permanent	digression	anticipation
unceasing	apparent	certainty
secrecy	preference	insipid
aggression	assistance	dilapidated
athlete	similarity	contingency
disguise	recognition <small>(sound the <i>g</i>)</small>	audacious
	perceptible	connection
	opportunity	distinguish
	impressible	continuance
	pathetic	subsistence
	gaseous	defensible
	accountability	colonial
	persuade	
		inseparable
		gallantly
		acknowledgment
		supremacy
		anticipation
		certainty
		insipid
		dilapidated
		contingency
		audacious
		connection
		distinguish
		continuance
		subsistence
		defensible
		colonial

DICTION. "A storm of wind or rain which never intermits an instant is *continuous*; a succession of showers is *continual*. If I am exposed to *continual* interruption, I cannot pursue a *continuous* train of thought."

wakefulness	vitiate	pitiful
watchfulness	analyze	abominable
vigilance	competition	indefensible
venomous	secession	outrageous
aggravate	righteously	gnashing
convenient	picturesque	receivable
superfluous	accommodation	tyrannical
possessing	insatiable	anticipate
abridgment	religious	villanous
grievance	successive	scientific
memorize	annually	replenish
occurrence	competent	propitiate
nonsensical	exchangeable	amiability
intricacy	commodious	notification
particular	annoyance	implicit
accordance	vivacity	offensive
supersede	subterraneous	

DICTATION. "*Wakefulness* relates to the body; *watchfulness* and *vigilance* to the mind or will. A person may be *wakeful* without being *watchful* or *vigilant*; but he cannot be *watchful* without being *wakeful*."

etiquette	decency	impertinence
behavior	elegance	impropriety
conduct	acquaintance	insult
deportment	familiarity	foible
demeanor	intimacy	reception
breeding	mortification	ceremony
education	vexation	invitation
culture	chagrin	apology
urbanity	animation	approbation
civility	cheerfulness	excuse
courtesy	vivacity	formality
refinement	liveliness	cordiality
politeness	spirit	affection
complaisance	ardor	{ considerate thoughtful
condescension	vigor	{ bewitching enchanting
deference	prejudice	
propriety		

DICTATION. "*Civility* means something less than *courtesy*, *politeness*, *urbanity*, or *complaisance*, and implies only such attention to others as is proper and necessary. *Civility* is inconsistent with *arrogance*; *refinement*, *politeness*, and *courtesy* are inconsistent with *rudeness* or *indifference*; *urbanity* is inconsistent with *reserve*. *Civility* requires little or no effort; *complaisance* implies special attention. *Complaisance* and *courtesy* are due to equals; *deference*, to superiors; *condescension*, to inferiors; *civility*, to all."

polite	delightful	headstrong
polished	charming	stubborn
well-bred	grateful	pertinacious
elegant	pleasant	obstinate
genteel	acceptable	passionate
affable	suitable	angry
courteous	consistent	agitated
civil	delicious	irritated
genial	fashionable	exasperated
gracious	{ formal	distrustful
graceful	ceremonious	suspicious
beautiful	sociable	apprehensive
beauteous	obsequious	{ diffident bashful
cultivated	obedient	shy
becoming	dutiful	peaceable
agreeable	submissive	obliging
pleasing		

DICTATION. “*Elegance* implies high cultivation by training and art; but *grace* is, in a great measure, a natural gift. A rustic girl, with little education, may have a *graceful, comely, or becoming* appearance and manners; but an *elegant* woman must be highly educated and accomplished. *Refinement* is more than *politeness*, and relates as much to the mind as to the manners. *Civility* is less than *politeness, courtesy, or urbanity*. A man of *civility* may not be so *courteous* to his superiors as a man of *politeness*, nor so *affable* to his inferiors as a man of *urbanity*.”

mathematics	oblique	device
astronomy	obtuse 2	{ precise
geometry	acute 2	{ exact
axiom	coincide	{ accurate
algebra	equivalent	infinite
proportion	ellipse	boundless
ratio	sphere	unbounded
area	dimension	unlimited
vertex	spherical	undefined
diagonal	cylinder	
parallel	tangent	{ result
vertical	avoirdupois	{ consequence
perpendicular	dissimilar	{ effect
horizontal	triangular	{ issue
diameter	symmetrical	methodical
circumference	velocity	systematic
radius	expedient	regular

DICTATION. “*Accuracy* is indispensable in either business or science; *exactness* is requisite in the payment of debts and in the observance of all obligations. A man may be *accurate* in his work who is not *exact* in keeping his engagements, and he may be *precise* in his dress when he is neither *accurate* or *exact* in his general conduct.”

imminent	mischievous	nucleus
impending	pernicious	preliminary
threatening	ostensible	recipient
ominous	aquatic	specification
admissible	sagacious	atrocious
penitentiary	recommendation	boisterous
pittance	perquisite	coincidence
reliance	miscellaneous	avarice
analytical	bachelor	leniency
sensitive	erroneous	judicial
discouragement	fallible	convenience
intensity	concession	credibility
legibility	anniversary	ascertain
existence	discernment	systematic
compressible	courageous	penetration
apprehension	imperceptible	
surreptitious	encroach	accidentally

DICTATION. “*Imminent*, *impending*, and *threatening* are all applied to some evil that is very near; and of these terms *imminent* is the strongest. *Imminent* danger is so near that it can hardly be escaped by any exertion; of *impending* danger one may be warned so as to escape it; a *threatening* evil or danger gives intimations of its approach.”

epidemic	mucous	paralysis
prevalent	phlegm	cholera
contagion	nausea	jaundice
infection	circulation	inflammation
pestilence	hygiene	hiccough
plague	sanitary	irritation
scourge	nervous	incision
chronic	malaria	bilious
relapse	diphtheria	consumption
convalesce	pneumonia	medicinal
vaccinate	rheumatism	surgery
inoculate	neuralgia	amputate
resuscitate	asthma	operation
revive	catarrh	inquest
muscular	bronchitis	accident
emaciate	typhoid	catastrophe
indigestion		dying

DICTATION. "In general a *contagious* disease has been considered as one which is caught from another by contact, by the breath, etc.; while an *infectious* disease supposes some entirely different cause acting by a hidden influence, like the miasma of prison ships, of marshes, etc., *infecting* the system with disease."

military	massacre	reconnoitre
martial	slaughter	invincible
civil	carnage	unconquerable
artillery	butchery	
ordnance	destruction	{insuperable (in)surmountable
cavalry	lieutenant	
infantry	brigadier	jeopardy
ammunition	militia	decisive
barricade	belligerent	artifice
fortification	mercenary	strategy
barrier	furlough	scheme
invasion	parole	intrigue
ambuscade (äm' bus cä'dé')	amnesty	rebellion
frontier	coalition	{insurrection
reinforcements	alliance	sedition
resistance	neutral	revolt
campaign	manœuvre	mutiny

DICTATION. “*Rebellion* is the consummation of *sedition*; the scheme of opposition which has been digested in secrecy breaks out into open hostilities, and becomes *rebellion*. *Insurrection* is a rising to prevent by force of arms the execution of law. *Revolt* is a casting off the authority of a government with the intention of overthrowing it.”

poverty	decide	rational
indigence	inconvenient	capricious
destitution	spacious	inquisition
penury	{dedicate	various
scarcity	{consecrate	different
pauperism	sedate	solitude
exigency	imitable	privacy
emergency	seized	seclusion
architecture	chandelier	publicity
precocious	brilliancy	marriageable
mercenary	radiance	
lacerate	voluntary	{contrary
emphasize	excavate	{adverse
luxurious	artificial	{opposite
membrane	supposing	divisible
concrete	{maintenance	solidity
procure	{sustenance	possess

DICTION. "*Poverty* implies scanty means of support, and is opposed to *riches*; *indigence* implies a nearer approach to entire *destitution* than *poverty*; *penury* is great *scarcity* or want; *pauperism* implies maintenance by a public charity. A *poor* man, and even an *indigent* man, may maintain his independence of character and self-respect; but a *pauper* is degraded both in his own eyes and in the eyes of others."

amateur	luxuriant	scrupulous
novice	sanction	interference
hypocrite	participate	mechanical
dissembler	{ anathema	preëminent
irresistible	malediction	circumstance
beneficial	benediction	liquefaction
advantageous	efficacious	insufficient
disappearance	disadvantageous	cylindrical
embarrassment	mediocre	dissatisfaction
independent	omnipotent	susceptibility
accelerate	almighty	unprejudiced
sensibility	omniscient	authenticity
exasperate	labyrinth	antipathy
aggravate	iridescent	repugnance
deficiency	ascertainable	anachronism
fascinate	enthusiastic	
characteristic	conscientious	convalescence

DICTATION. "An *amateur* is one versed in any pursuit but not engaged in it for money. A *novice* is one who is new in any art or business."

"A *hypocrite* feigns to be what he is not; a *dissembler* conceals what he is; the former pretends to virtues which he has not; the latter conceals the vices which he has."

indolent	{ preposterous	competitive
lazy	{ absurd	aërial
slothful	indifference	subservience
sluggish	insensibility	assiduity
subterraneous	apathy	industry
caravan	luxury	anonymous
malicious	magnificence	capacious
asperity	grandeur	stability
acrimony	annexation	recurrence
versatile	consciousness	philanthropy
susceptible	desecrate	benevolence
responsibility	criticise	beneficence
irascible	feasible	munificence
salient	adaptability	bounty
pertinacity	{ exhaustion	intolerable
conspicuous	{ fatigue	insufferable
prominent	{ weariness	unsupportable

DICTION. "*Indolent*, *lazy*, *slothful*, and *sluggish*, all imply an habitual reluctance to exertion. *Indolent* is opposed to *industrious*; *lazy* is a stronger and more contemptuous term; *slothful* and *sluggish* imply not only a disinclination to exertion, but a slow and sleepy habit. *Inactive* and *inert* are opposed to *active*; *idle* to *busy*; *negligent*, *careless*, and *listless* to *attentive* or *careful*."

Benevolence is the desire to do good; *beneficence* is active goodness.

{ compare	idolatry	noticeable
{ contrast	heathen	persuasion
unison	afflicted	resistible
invigorate	grieved	serenity
strengthen	distressed	vivacious
cogent	troubled	buoyancy
forcible	dismal	audible.
powerful	gloomy	{ abridge
benefit	melancholy	{ abbreviate
{ adapted	amelioration	civilization
{ suitable	improvement	forfeiture
{ appropriate	endurance	efficacy
{ celestial	patience	dependent
{ heavenly	durability	conscious
especially	constancy	mediæval
convenient	permanence	antiquity
denounce	identity	condescend

DICTATION. "Things are *compared* with each other to show their resemblance, and *contrasted*, to show their difference. *Comparison* between things similar; *contrast* between things different."

phenomenon	capricious	motor
avalanche	whimsical	automatic
aurora	chimerical	auxiliary
mirage	imaginary	pendulum
fissure	ventilation	barometer
stratify	dial	mercury
{ moisture	vacuum	microscope
humidity	electric	focus
{ dampness	apparatus	phonograph
repentance	appliance	prism
penitence	implement	telegraph
search	arrangement	telephone
explore	device	telescope
zero	contrivance	chronometer
fanciful	expedient	electricity
fantastic	machinery	pneumatic
visionary	mechanism	

DICTATION. "There is *moisture* in the earth after rain ; *humidity* in the air ; *dampness* in a cellar or in linen."

"A botanist *searches* for rare plants ; a traveller *explores* unknown regions ; an author *examines* books, or *investigates* subjects ; a person *seeks* whatever he wishes to find."

menagerie	uncertain	profusion
aquarium	agitation	negligent
amphibious	discussion	remiss
quadruped	obstinacy	heedless
antelope	emotion	inattentive
caterpillar	excitement	neglectful
chrysalis	disturbance	thoughtless
cocoon	trepidation	careless
crocodile	dose	unavoidable
alligator	proprietary	inevitable
doubtful	specific	necessary
dubious	particle	indispensable
obscure	atom	importance
precarious	opaque	consequence
ambiguous	transparent	alienate
equivocal	plenty	interrogative
questionable	abundance	

DICTATION. "*Negligence* denotes the habit; *neglect*, the act. *Negligence* is the habit of leaving undone; *neglect*, the act of leaving undone. *Negligence* and *remissness* consist in not doing what ought to be done; *carelessness*, *heedlessness*, *thoughtlessness*, and *inattention* may be shown in doing wrong, as well as in doing nothing."

laboratory	paregoric	sulphur
chemical	elixir	alcohol
manufactory	tincture	turpentine
analyze	essence	naphtha
acid	extract	petroleum
alkali	spirit	vaseline
oxygen	tonic	nitre
hydrogen	quinine	caustic 2
ammonia	strychnine	astringent
camphor	liniment	soluble
chloroform	ointment	poison
cologne	salve	venom
magnesia	balm	antidote
glycerine	bandage	sediment
or glycerin	poultice	dregs
opium	porous	scum
laudanum	myrrh	substance

DICTION. "*Poison* may be either slow or quick; *venom* is always most active in its nature: *poison* must usually be administered inwardly to have its effect; *venom* will act by external application. Strychnine is a *poison*, the tooth of the viper contains *venom*."

In the following words the vowel changes should be carefully noted.

stratagem	bounteous	<i>magnificence</i>
strategy	bountiful	<i>grandeur</i>
explain	speak	<i>splendor</i>
explanation	speech	<i>indifferent</i>
prevail	curious	<i>palatial</i>
prevalence	curiosity	<i>aggregation</i>
proclaim	engagement	<i>ingratiate</i>
proclamation	engaging	<i>necessitate</i>
maintain	repeat	<i>sympathize</i>
maintenance	repetition	<i>residue</i>
villain	pitiful	<i>severity</i>
villanous	piteous	<i>assail</i>
declaim	beautiful	<i>advisable</i>
declamation	beauteous	<i>finish</i>
pronounce	exclaim	<i>accomplish</i>
pronunciation	exclamation	<i>complete</i>
		<i>fulfil</i>

DICTATION. "*Magnificence* is a stronger and more comprehensive term than *grandeur* or *splendor*, *magnificence* being the highest degree of *grandeur*. The *magnificence* of ancient Rome; the *grandeur* of a pyramid or of an edifice; the *splendor* or *pomp* of a triumphal procession."

Adirondack	Mediterranean	Dumas
Algiers	Pyrenees	Euclid
Amherst	Quebec	Froude
Annapolis	St. Louis	Goethe
Bordeaux	San Francisco	Hannibal
Brooklyn	Syracuse	Herodotus
Chesapeake	Thames (tēmz)	Linnæus
Cincinnati		Mendelssohn
Des Moines	Worcester	Montaigne
Dubuque	Agassiz	Napoleon
Edinburgh	Beethoven	Rousseau
Egypt	Bonaparte	Schuyler
Guernsey	Caesar	Tennyson
Hayti	Carlyle	Thackeray
Kennebec	Charlemagne	Ulysses
Leicester	Cicero	Voltaire
Marseilles	Disraeli	Whittier

The following abbreviations are advised by the Post Office Department. "Names of States should be written in full (or their abbreviation very distinctly) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Ia., Pa., Va.; Me., Mo.; Neb., Nev.; N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Mass.; Penn., Tenn.; etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post offices in different States."

Alabama, Ala.	Missouri, Mo.
Alaska, Alaska.	Montana, Mont.
Arizona, Ariz.	Nebraska, Nebr.
Arkansas, Ark.	Nevada, Nev.
California, Cal.	New Hampshire, N. H.
Colorado, Colo.	New Jersey, N. J.
Connecticut, Conn.	New Mexico, N. Mex.
Delaware, Del.	New York, N. Y.
District of Columbia, D. C.	North Carolina, N. C.
Florida, Fla.	North Dakota, N. Dak.
Georgia, Ga.	Ohio, Ohio.
Idaho, Idaho.	Oregon, Oregon.
Illinois, Ill.	Pennsylvania, Pa.
Indiana, Ind.	Rhode Island, R. I.
Indian Territory, Ind. T.	South Carolina, S. C.
Iowa, Iowa.	South Dakota, S. Dak.
Kansas, Kans.	Tennessee, Tenn.
Kentucky, Ky.	Texas, Tex.
Louisiana, La.	Utah, Utah.
Maine, Me.	Vermont, Vt.
Maryland, Md.	Virginia, Va.
Massachusetts, Mass.	Washington, Wash.
Michigan, Mich.	West Virginia, W. Va.
Minnesota, Minn.	Wisconsin, Wis.
Mississippi, Miss.	Wyoming, Wyo.

FRENCH WORDS

depot (dā pō') (a storehouse, not a railway station)	trousseau (trou sō')	bouquet (bo kay')
corps (kōr)	rendezvous (rēn'dē vou)	résumé (rā zū may')
débris (dā brē')	blanc-mange (blā mōnj')	prestige (prēs teezh')
encore (äng kōr')	coterie (kō tē rē')	coupé (koo pay')
début (dā bū')	cognac (kōn'yāk)	memoir (mōm'wär)
café (käf ä')	surveillance (sür vāl yāns')	vignette (vīn yēt')
bijou (bē zhoo')	élite (ä lētē')	cuisine (kwē zēnē')
entrée (äng tray')	valet (vā'lā)	naïve (nä'ēv)
négligee (nēg lē zhā')	chaperon (shāp'ō rōn)	tulle (tooł)
apropos (äp rō pō')	protégé (prō tē zhā')	sortie (sor tēē')
pique (pēēk)	chateau (sha tō')	vis-à-vis (víz'a vē)
bivouac (bīv'wāk)	boudoir (boo dwor')	parquet (pär kay')
	piquant (pīk'ant)	ennui (än wē')

The pronunciation of these words can be learned only from a French scholar.

Words which, when accented on the first syllable, are nouns, when accented on the second are verbs: as, He will *pre sent'* to you a *pres'ent*.

present

record

transfer

concert

object

produce

escort

insult

digest

incense

contrast

abstract

extract

rebel

converse

impress

conflict

progress

increase

desert

export

conduct

Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently: as, He caught a *bass*. The man sings *bass*.

bass

bow

lead

wind

tear

entrance ^

recreate

courtesy

canon { can'on, a church law

cañ'on (can'yón), a ravine

slough

wound { She *wound* the thread.
The *wound* of the soldier. It is better to pronounce these words differently.

minute

use

close

grease

excuse

abuse

refuse

moderate

invalid

gallant

In one pronunciation of these words the *s* has its sharp sound, as in *son*; in the other pronunciation *s* is like *z*.

I 'm	=	I am	does n't	=	does not
I 'd	=	I would	ar' n't	=	are not <small>(ain't should not be used under any circumstances)</small>
I 'll	=	I will	where's	=	where is
I 've	=	I have	need n't	=	need not
you 'll	=	you will	The apostrophe ('') denotes the omission of a letter or letters.		
you 've	=	you have			
we 're	=	we are			
we 'll	=	we will			
he 's	=	he is			
she 's	=	she is			
he 'll	=	he will			
it 's	=	it is			
is n't	=	is not			
has n't	=	has not			
we 've	=	we have			
we 'd	=	we would			
would n't	=	would not			
should n't	=	should not			
they 'll	=	they will			
they 're	=	they are			
did n't	=	did not			
won't	=	will not			
have n't	=	have not			
were n't	=	were not			
who 'd	=	who would			
don't	=	do not			
<small>(never say He don't for He does n't)</small>					

SOME ANGLO-SAXON WORDS

insight
gospel
falsehood
worship
homely
breakfast
truthful
boyhood
household
brimstone
twilight
acorn
chestnut
instead
homestead

RULES FOR SPELLING

WHILE, in some instances, the exceptions are so numerous as to rob the rules of their value, a few of them, nevertheless, are very reliable, at least for all practical purposes. And, as these few rules govern thousands of words, it would be much less burdensome to master them than to memorize such words individually. Among these rules, two are particularly comprehensive, and should be taught year after year until applied automatically. They are: first, the rule referring to the doubling of the consonant, as in *run—running*; and second, the rule concerning the dropping of the final ‘e,’ as in *bake—baking*."

DR. J. M. RICE.

RULE I

Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before an affix beginning with a vowel.

occur	beg	forget	hot	blot
occurrence	beggar	forgetting	hottest	blotting

Exception.—When the original accent is thrown back the final consonant is not doubled. *Refer', référence; prefer', préférence.*

Where Rule I does not apply, the final consonant is not doubled.

bind	appear	answer	offer	yacht
binding	appearance	answerable	offering	yachting

RULE II

Final ‘y,’ preceded by a consonant, is changed to ‘i’ before an affix.

spy	merry	busy	happy	pity
spied	merrier	busily	happier	pitiful
spies	merrily	business	happiness	pitied

Exceptions.—1. After ‘t’ the ‘y’ is changed into ‘e’ before *ous*: as, *piteous, beauteous*.

2. Before *ing* or *ish* the ‘y’ is retained, to avoid the doubling of ‘i’: as, *spying, pitying*.

3. In the possessive singular of nouns ‘y’ is never changed: as, *spy’s, fly’s*.

4. ‘y’ is not changed in derivatives of *dry, shy, sky, sly, spry, wry*; except *drier, driest*, which conform to Rule II.

Final ‘y’, preceded by a vowel, is not changed to ‘i’ before an affix.

pay	destroy	joy	buy	buoy
payment	destroyer	joyful	buyer	buoyant

Except laid, paid, staid, daily.

RULE III

Words ending in silent ‘e’ drop ‘e’ on taking an affix beginning with a vowel.

force	love	fame	sole	sale
forcible	loving	famous	soling	salable

Exceptions.—1. Words ending in ‘ce’ or ‘ge’ retain the ‘e’ before *able* or *ous*, in order to keep the soft sound of the ‘c’ or ‘g’: as, *outrageous, peaceable*.

2. *Hoeing, mileage, toeing, shoeing*; in *dyeing, singeing*, the ‘e’ is retained to distinguish the words from *dying, singing*.

3. Words ending in ‘ie’ drop ‘e’ and change ‘i’ to ‘y’ on adding *ing*: as, *lying, dying*.

The ‘e’ is retained on taking an affix beginning with a consonant: as,

ripe	polite	noise	state	apprentice
ripeness	politely	noiseless	statement	apprenticeship

Except duly, truly, wholly, awful, argument, abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment, and a few others.

PLURAL OF NOUNS

THE plural of most nouns is formed by adding 's,' or 'es' when the noun ends with a sound that does not unite with 's' (*ch, soft, s, sh, x, z*), 'es' to the singular: as, *book, books; box, boxes.*

Nouns ending in 'y' after a consonant change 'y' to 'i' and add 'es': as, *lady, ladies.*

Nouns ending in 'y' after a vowel are regular: as, *toy, toys.*

Nouns ending in 'o' preceded by another vowel form the plural by the addition of 's': as, *cameo, cameos.* If final 'o' is preceded by a consonant the plural is usually formed by adding 'es': as, *negro, negroes.*

Derivatives in 'ful' are regular: as *mouthfuls, cupfuls.*

The formation of plurals to which these rules do not apply is to be learned from observation. The following are a few examples of nouns with irregular plurals: *tooth, teeth; mouse, mice; loaf, loaves; woman, women; goose, geese; ox, oxen; child, children; sheep, sheep.*

POSSESSIVE CASE

THE possessive case of nouns, singular or plural, is formed by adding an apostrophe and 's': *the man's work, the men's work.*

When, however, the noun, singular or plural, ends in 's,' an apostrophe only is added: *the boys' heads; John Adams' office.*

**A LIST OF THE WORDS MOST
FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED**

IN pronouncing, as in most things that we do, two extremes are to be avoided: precision and slovenliness. Few outward indications mark a man more plainly than his habit of pronouncing his own tongue. To be accurate without being precise, distinct without being artificial, to be everywhere heard, and always understood, without noticeable effort,—these are the excellences of good pronunciation; and while they come by a happy instructive tact to some men, others seem never able to attain them, and seldom, if they lack them, to feel their deficiency."

DEAN ALFORD.

"In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

"Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish; or (what is perhaps more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people." W. H. P. PHYFE.

were	sinew <i>(eəw like yow)</i>	pillow
again <i>(a gēn')</i>	joint	toward <i>(tōw'ard)</i>
catch <i>(cătch)</i>	really <i>(rē'äl ī)</i>	nothing <i>(sound the g)</i>
gentle <i>(sound the t)</i>	where <i>(sound the h)</i>	against <i>(a gēnst')</i>
which <i>(be careful to sound the h in all words in wh)</i>	neither <i>(nē'ther is better than nī'ther)</i>	bade <i>(băd)</i>
extra	yellow	morrow
	sleek	rinse

potato	half (hăf)	office (ōf'fīsē)
tomato	cruel (2 syllables)	saying (sound the <i>g</i>)
fuel (fu'el)	deaf (dĕf)	thorough (thûr'ō)
taking (sound the <i>g</i> in all words in <i>ing</i>)	window	believe (bĕ lĕv')
weary	joist (sound the <i>t</i>)	figure (fig'yür)
shallow (shă'lō : do not pronounce <i>ow</i> like <i>er</i>)	ruin (2 syllables)	fellow (not feller)
little (sound the <i>t</i> 's)	naked	February (fĕb ru a ry : sound the first <i>r</i>)
forehead (fôr'ĕd)	shadow (shăd'ō)	perhaps (per haps')
palm (păm)	hearth (härth)	creek
stomach	mattress (măt'rĕs)	saucy
engine (ĕn'jîn)	bellow	crept (sound the <i>t</i>)
due } (dū, should rhyme with dew } few)	steady	rivulet
area (ă're a)	lief	billow
narrow	second	wrestle (rĕs'l)
depth (sound the <i>th</i>)	either (ĕ'ther is better than ī'ther)	bedstead
scarce	because	yeast (sound the <i>y</i>)
reading (sound the <i>g</i>)	hoist	ewe (yū)
history (3 syllables)	soil	fragile (frag'īlē)
	burst (sound the <i>r</i>)	mellow
	gentleman (sound the <i>t</i>)	

geography (ge og'gē)	something (sound the <i>g</i>)	setting
arithmetic (a rith')	join	swallow
writing (sound the <i>g</i>)	pretty (prēt'ē)	falcon
recess (re cess')	window	nightingale (night'in gale)
primary (3 syllables)	arrow	chicken
whether	sentinel (3 syllables)	spaniel (spān'yēl)
whither	general (3 syllables)	squirrel (2 syllables)
while	nominative	indict (in dit')
avenue (new)	gentleness (sound the <i>t</i>)	guardian
cupola	particular	diphtheria (dif'fərēə)
sausage	recognition (sound the <i>g</i>)	Jerusalem (4 syllables)
launch (läñch)	dearth	decisive (de cī'sīvē)
calculate	poem (2 syllables)	salve (säv)
memory (3 syllables)	supple (süp'plē)	balm (bäm)
subtle (sütlē)	wand (wōnd)	alms (äms)
umpire	jewel (2 syllables)	regular
duke	brooch (brōch)	ivory (3 syllables)
realm (rälm)	docile (dōs'īl)	just
follow	hostile (hōs'tīl)	plague (plāg)
instead		

juvenile (nil)	government (sound the <i>n</i>)	agile (äj'il)
English (sound the <i>g</i>)	memoir	rather (rä'ther)
Italian (the first <i>i</i> is short)	directory	yet
Arab (ä rab)	psalm (säm)	real
governor (sound the <i>n</i>)	archives (ark'ives)	prodigal
balmy (bäm' y)	awry (a ri')	docility (dō cī'lī ty)
aunt (änt)	cemetery	finance (fī nānce')
solemn (söl em)	ascertain (äs cĕr tāin')	decisive (de cī'sīve)
idea (i dē'a)	wholesome (hōl'sūm)	coupon (kōō pōn)
cleanly (klēn' ly)	exquisite (éks'kwiz it)	risk
fragile (frāj'il)	gaunt (gänt)	horizon (hō rī'zōn)
patriot (pā tri ot)	licorice (lik'ō rīs)	alternately (accent the 2d syllable)
leisure (lē'zhur)	embalm (ēm bām')	chasten (chās'sn)
Arctic (ärk'tik)	haunt (hänt)	allege (äl lēj')
harass (här'ás)	draught	opponent (öp pō nent)
gesture (jést yür)	forbade (for bād')	extraordinary (éks trōr'dīn ä ry)
genuine	advertise (accent the 1st syllable)	mischievous (mīs'chē vūs)
pretence (accent the last syllable)	suppose (2 syllables)	colleague (kōl'lēg)

futile (fū'til)	pathos (pā <th>ä</th> 'thōs)	ä	schedule (skēd'yüle)
ague (ä'gū)	illustrate (il lüs'trate)	alacrity (a läk'rī ty)	
consul (cōn'sül)	fanatic (fa nät'ik)	elm (1 syllable)	
formidable (accent the 1st syllable)	junction	willow	
calm (käm)	captain (sound the t)	hickory (3 syllables)	
fatigue (fa täg')	salmon (säm'un)	violet (vī o lët)	
yesterday	mosquito	lilac (lī läk)	
family	insect (sound the t)	lettuce (lët tüs)	
children (sound the d)	tortoise (tor'tis)	address (accent the last syllable)	
apron (ä'pur'n is better than ä'prün)	reptile (rēp'til)	across	
plaid (pläd)	steadily	company (3 syllables)	
alpaca (äl păk a)	faucet	ally (accent the last syllable)	
gingham (ging'äm)	museum (mu zē'üm)	get	
library (3 syllables)	lyceum (ly ce'üm)	lien (lēn)	
wharf	correct (2 syllables)	partner (sound the t)	
gauge (gaj)	piano	deficit (dēf'i cit)	
singular	condolence (con dō'lēns)	collect (2 syllables)	
relative	sonorous (so nō'rōus)	draught (draft)	
since	meadow	drought	
towel (2 syllables)	oasis (ō'a sīs)		

A LIST OF WORDS MOST
FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED

together	sieve	grateful
which	scythe	position
busy	across	salary
much	again	benefit
toward	scissors	salad
sure	ankle	fever
possible	apiece	feeble
niece	very	apron
February	business	handkerchief
Wednesday	separate	duly
where	oblige	lief
fried	possession	because
breakfast	pigeon	truly
certain	disappoint	already
needle	despair	steady
bureau	prepare	plenty
touch		even

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED 131

coming	debt	ocean
any	once	bureau
height	rainy	dryly
whole	again	heifer
smoking	almost	wool
expense	body	touched
pierce	tongue	saucer
meant	stomach	tureen
readily	stitches	basin
stretch	solid	chisel
until	melt	indeed
total	trestle	least
primer	weapon	egg
erase	sword	omelet
writing	soldier	grammar
written	realm	speech
absence	extreme	cupboard
speak	consent	raisin
clothes		wreath

material	attach	lily
gown	special	daisy
suit	message	vegetable
tassel	errand	salad
friend	juicy	lettuce
neighbor	meadow	celery
annual	prairie	guard
agree	forest	relief
early	cedar	process
cough	elm	destroy
measles	yield	pity
ache	coffee	grieve
strengthen	vinegar	truly
limits	molasses	concede
decent	cinnamon	earnest
forehead	neuter	asylum
skeleton	modify	proceed
series	language	exhaust
imitate	apartment	balance

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED 133

disease	gingham	receipt
symptom	alpaca	science
necessity	worsted	subtle
privilege	leather	axle
arithmetic	independence	perceive
system	conscience	sausage
nonsense	apologize	accommodate
occasion	parallel	welfare
academy	ancient	redeem
panel	autumn	prepare
grating	sincere	descend
impede	disease	different
relative	suspicious	severity
ability	infinitive	tension
divisible	analysis	supreme
accusing	acquire	busily
grateful	accurate	collision
seriously	beseech	elevated
disappear		kerosene

ascend	consent	irrigate
generally	acquiesce	dissipation
elevate	proceed	appetite
assure	appease	treachery
solicit	persuade	penitence
pursuit	commission	repentance
physician	crisis	irritated
superintendent	definite	penance
secretary	success	discreet
negligent	suppose	suggestion
representative	clumsy	conference
elegant	awkward	beginning
superb	describe	agility
perverse	cemetery	believe
navigable	pursue	separable
plentiful	interfere	excellent
tacit	pacify	serious
totally	imitate	facility
omission	omit	ascended
recede		solitary

image	enemies	simplicity
precious	colored	approach
fugitive	compete	certainly
assassin	welcome	disagree
mischief	seized	specialty
treachery	pervade	invisible
decimal	origin	arrange
cancellation	responsible	stupefy
persistence	parenthesis	taciturn
character	syllable	possibility
knowledge	initial	maintain
intelligence	adequate	ecstasy
system	necessity	enthusiasm
souvenir	accessible	imitation
brilliant	nuisance	privilege
audience	sacrifice	aggravate
visible	occasion	convenient
peculiar	accede	occurrence
anxiety	acquaint	intricacy
persevere		accordance

orifice	oblige	supersede
apologize	source	analyze
correspondence	severity	successive
signature	acknowledge	scientific
sincerely	dependence	offensive
obligation	necessitate	ascertain
spacious	appearance	systematic
desirable	permanent	evident
benefited	vicissitude	indispensable
accidentally	mischievous	politics
separation	ostensible	citizen
access	bachelor	delegate
admittance	erroneous	committee
intercede	fallible	symbol
persuasion	imperceptible	precedent
symmetry	admissibility	rhyme
excellence	preliminary	negotiable
eccentric	atrocious	hereditary
stability	convenience	license

embarrass	credibility	proceeding
buoyant	elixir	secrecy
disapproval	essence	assistance
defensible	salve	dissatisfaction
preference	poultice	convalescence
similarity	soluble	permanence
perceptible	sediment	serenity
inseparable	apparatus	perilous
indelible	auxiliary	caterpillar
condescension	competitive	chrysalis
deference	irresistible	connoisseur
elegance	disappearance	eminent
decency	embarrassment	celebrated
acquaintance	independent	abundance
prejudice	sensibility	discussion
celebration	fascinate	conscious
vaccinate	interference	characteristic
strategy	paregoric	
acid	especially	precocious

Words Similar in Pronunciation but Different in Meaning

"Contrasting words which are pronounced alike but spelled differently is a vicious practice. It has the same effect as giving pupils misspelled words to correct, or having them contrast the correct with the incorrect spelling. . . . The teacher should avoid, if possible, even bringing two such words into the same spelling exercise, although they may not come in immediate succession. The words in each couplet or group should be so taught that in actual writing the one will not suggest the other. This can be done partly by never teaching two words of a couplet in the same lesson, partly by teaching each in sentences, and thus associating it thoroughly with its proper meaning, and partly, in some cases, by teaching one in the singular and the other in the plural. Thus *pieces* would be less apt to suggest *peace* than *piece* would." T. M. BALLIET.

two	pain	sail
piece	lead	ore
heard	died	peer
die	right	crew
course	meat	sealing
lie	brake	forth
leaf	steak	bare
allowed	pail	so
waist	rowed	seem
through	plait	farther
vein	ware	bade
sole	rein	weak
pore	plain	our
peel	augur	their
pear	thrown	feint
hear	desert	soar
stare		pallet

too	pane	sale
peace	led	oar
herd	dyed	pier
dye	write	cruise
coarse	meet	ceiling
lye	break	guest
lief	stake	canvas
aloud	pale	sew
waste	great	seam
threw	plate	father
cent	wear	loan
soul	rain	week
pour	plane	hour
peal	auger	morning
pair	throne	faint
here	principal	sore
stair	palette	bruise
to	ale	complement
vane	flower	wring
pare	ally	wait
wright	lone	scent
reign	sight	flee
o'er	fair	creak
sow	cession	medal
bridal	council	sum

road	cereal	mien
lane	rye	fate
miner	practise (verb)	groan
hail	stationary	alms
beech	dying	canvass
berry	aisle	strait
there	kernel	lesson
capitol	fête	current
fourth	session	presence
bridle	counsel	feet
rode	principle	heel
lain	serial	toe
minor	wry	prey
hale	practice (noun)	sale
beach	stationery	currant
bury	weight	bale
colonel	sent	see
capital 4	compliment	beet
fare	formally	chews
palate	flea	tale
ail	creek	dyeing
flour	meddle	dessert
some	grown	vain
cede		mourning
mean		grate
site		lessen

DICTATION EXERCISES

Sources of the English Language

“**S**UPPOSE the English language to be divided into a hundred parts; of these, to make a rough distribution, sixty would be Saxon, thirty would be Latin (including, of course, the Latin which has come to us through the French), five would be Greek; we should thus have assigned ninety-five parts, leaving the other five, perhaps too large a residue, to be divided among all the other languages from which we have adopted isolated words. Thus, just to enumerate a few of these latter, we have a certain number of Hebrew words, mostly, if not entirely, belonging to religious matters; as *amen*, *cherub*, *hallelujah*, *jubilee*, *Messiah*, *Sabbath*, *seraph*. The Arabic words in our language are more numerous; we have several arithmetical and astronomical terms, as *algebra*, *zero*, *zenith*, *nadir*, *talisman*, *almanac*, and *chemical*, for the Arabs were the chemists, no less than the astronomers and arithmeticians of the middle ages; as *alkali*, *alembic*, *elixir*, *alcohol*; add to these the names of animals or articles of merchandise first introduced by them to the notice of Western Europe, as *giraffe*, *gazelle*, *saffron*, *lemon*, *orange*, *sherbet*, *lute*, *sirup*, *artichoke*, *mattress*, *jar*, *coffee*, *sugar*, *mummy*, *jasmin*, *crimson*, and some further terms, *assassin*, *divan*, *sultan*, *admiral*, *arsenal*, *carat*, *tariff*, *sofa*, *magazine*; and I believe we shall have nearly completed the list.—We have moreover a few Persian words, as *bazaar*, *lilac*, *pagoda*, *caravan*, *azure*, *scarlet*, *taffeta*; of *scimiter*, it can, I believe, only be said that it is Eastern. We have also a very few Turkish, as *tulip* and *turban*.

"The new world has given us a certain number of words, Indian and other—*tobacco, chocolate, potato, maize* (Haitian), *condor, hammock, wigwam*; and if *hurricane* is a word which Europe originally derived from the Caribbean islanders, it should of course be included in this list.

"We have a certain number of Italian words, as *bandit, charlatan, pantaloon, gazette*. We have some Spanish, as *mosquito, negro, duenna, punctilio, alligator, gala, palaver*. A good many of our sea terms are Dutch, as *sloop, schooner, yacht*.—Celtic *things* are for the most part designated among us by Celtic words; such as *bard, kilt, clan, plaid, reel*. Nor only such as these, which are all of them comparatively of modern introduction, but a considerable number, how large a number is yet a very unsettled question, of words which at a much earlier date found admission into our tongue, are derived from this quarter."

"The Anglo-Saxon is not so much, as I have just called it, one element of the English language, as the foundation of it, the basis. All its joints, its whole *articulation*, its sinews and its ligaments, the great body of articles, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, numerals, auxiliary verbs, all smaller words which serve to knit together and bind the larger into sentences, these, not to speak of the grammatical structure of the language, are exclusively Saxon. The Latin may contribute its tale of bricks, yea, of goodly and polished hewn stones to the spiritual building, but the mortar, with all that holds and binds these together, and constitutes them into a house, is Saxon throughout. I remember Selden in his *Table Talk* using another comparison; but to the same effect: 'If you look upon the language spoken in the Saxon time, and the language spoken

now, you will find the difference to be just as if a man had a cloak which he wore plain in Queen Elizabeth's days, and since, here has put in a piece of red, and there a piece of blue, and here a piece of green, and there a piece of orange-tawny. We borrow words from the French, Italian, Latin, as every pedantic man pleases.'

"We might almost reconstruct our history, so far as it turned upon the Norman conquest, by an analysis of our present language, a mustering of its words in groups, and a close observation of the nature and character of those which the two races have severally contributed to it. Thus we should confidently conclude that the Norman was the ruling race, from the noticeable fact that all the words of dignity, state, honor, and pre-eminence, with one remarkable exception (to be adduced presently), descend to us from them—*sovereign, sceptre, throne, realm, royalty, homage, prince, duke, count (earl)* indeed is Scandinavian, though he must borrow his *countess* from the Norman), *chancellor, treasurer, palace, castle, hall, dome*, and a multitude more. At the same time the one remarkable exception of *king* would make us, even did we know nothing of the actual facts, suspect that the chieftain of this ruling race came in not upon a new title, not as overthrowing a former dynasty, but claiming to be in the rightful line of its succession; that the true continuity of the nation had not, in fact any more than in word, been entirely broken, but survived, in due time to assert itself anew.

"And yet, while the statelier superstructure of the language, almost all articles of luxury, all that has to do with the chase, with chivalry, with personal adornment, is Norman throughout; with the broad basis of the language, and therefore of the life, it is otherwise. The great features

of nature, *sun*, *moon*, and *stars*, *earth*, *water*, and *fire*, all the prime social relations, *father*, *mother*, *husband*, *wife*, *son*, *daughter*, these are Saxon. The *palace* and the *castle* may have come to us from the Norman, but to the Saxon we owe far dearer names, the *house*, the *roof*, the *home*, the *hearth*. His *board* too, and often probably it was no more, has a more hospitable sound than the *table* of his lord. His sturdy arms turn the soil; he is the *boor*, the *hind*, the *churl*; or if his Norman master has a name for him, it is one which on his lips becomes more and more a title of opprobrium and contempt, the *villain*. The instruments used in cultivating the earth, the *flail*, the *plough*, the *sickle*, the *spade*, are expressed in his language; so too the main products of the earth, as *wheat*, *rye*, *oats*, *bere*, i.e. barley; and no less the names of domestic animals. Concerning these last it is not a little characteristic to observe that the names of almost all animals so long as they are alive, are thus Saxon, but when dressed and prepared for food become Norman—a fact indeed which we might have expected beforehand; for the Saxon hind had the charge and labor of tending and feeding them, but only that they might appear on the table of his Norman lord. Thus *ox*, *steer*, *cow*, are Saxon, but *beef*, Norman; *calf* is Saxon, but *veal*, Norman; *sheep* is Saxon, but *mutton*, Norman; so it is severally with *swine* and *pork*, *deer* and *venison*, *fowl* and *pullet*. *Bacon*, the only flesh which perhaps ever came within his reach, is the single exception.” TRENCH.

THE STUDY OF SYNONYMS

“**B**UT what, it may be asked, do we mean, when, comparing certain words with one another, we affirm of them that they are synonyms? It is meant that they are words which, with great and essential resemblances of meaning, have at the same time small, subordinate, and partial differences—these differences being such as either originally, and on the ground of their etymology, inhered in them; or differences which they have by usage acquired in the eyes of all; or such as, though nearly latent now, they are capable of receiving at the hands of wise and discreet masters of the tongue. Synonyms are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well.

“The study of synonyms has always been regarded as one of the most valuable of intellectual disciplines, independently of its great importance as a guide to the right practical use of words. The habit of thorough investigation into the meaning of words and of exact discrimination in the use of them, is indispensable to precision and accuracy of thought; and it is surprising how soon the process becomes spontaneous and almost mechanical and unconscious, so that one often finds himself making nice yet sound distinctions between particular words which he is not aware that he has ever made the subject of critical analysis.”

“How often do the great masters of style in every tongue, perhaps none so often as Cicero, the greatest of all, pause to discriminate between the words they are using; how much care and labor, how much subtlety of thought, they have counted well bestowed on the operation; how much importance do they avowedly attach to it; not to say that their works even where they do not intend it, will be a con-

tinual lesson in this respect; a great writer merely in the accuracy with which he employs words will always be exercising us in synonymous discrimination. But the advantages of attending to them need not be taken on trust; they are evident. How great a part of true wisdom it is to be able to distinguish between things that differ, things seemingly, but not really alike, this is remarkably attested by our words *discernment* and *discretion*; which are now used as equivalent, the first to *insight*, the second to *prudence*; while yet in their earlier usage, and according to their etymology, being both from *discerno*, they signify the power of so seeing things that in the seeing we distinguish and separate them one from another. Such were originally *discernment* and *discretion*, and such in great measure they are still. And in words is a material ever at hand on which to train the spirit to a skilfulness in this; on which to exercise its sagacity through the habit of distinguishing there where it would be so easy to confound. Nor is this habit of discrimination only valuable as a part of our intellectual training; but what a positive increase is it of mental wealth when we have learned to discern between things, which really differ, but have been hitherto confused in our minds; and have made these distinctions permanently our own in the only way by which they can be made secure, that is, by assigning to each its appropriate word and peculiar sign.

“What a help moreover will it prove to the writing of a good English style, if instead of having many words before us, and choosing almost at random and at hap-hazard from among them, we at once know which, and which only, we ought in the case before us to employ, which will be the exact vesture of our thoughts. It is the first characteristic

of a well-dressed man that his clothes fit him: they are not too small and shrunken here, too large and loose there. Now it is precisely such a prime characteristic of a good style that the words fit close to the thoughts: they will not be too big here, hanging like a giant's robe on the limbs of a dwarf; nor too small there, as a boy's garments into which the man has with difficulty and ridiculously thrust himself. You do not feel in one place that the writer means more than he has succeeded in saying; in another that he has said more than he means; or in a third something beside what his intention was: and all this, from a lack of dexterity in employing the instrument of language, of precision in knowing what words would be the exactest correspondents and fittest exponents of his thought.

“Now let us suppose this power of exactly saying what we mean, and neither more nor less than we mean, to be merely an elegant mental accomplishment. It is indeed this, and perhaps there is no power so surely indicative of a high and accurate training of the intellectual faculties. But it is also much more than this: it has a moral meaning as well. It is nearly allied to morality, inasmuch as it is nearly connected with truthfulness. Every man who has himself in any degree cared for the truth, and occupied himself in seeking it, is more or less aware how much of the falsehood in the world passes current under the concealment of words, how many strifes and controversies,

“‘*Which feed the simple, and offend the wise,*’
find all or nearly all their fuel and their nourishment in words carelessly or dishonestly employed.”

“The right use of words is not a matter to be left to pedants and pedagogues. It belongs to the daily life of every

man. The misuse of words confuses ideas, and impairs the value of language as a medium of communication. Hence loss of time, of money, and sore trial of patience. It is significant that we call a quarrel a misunderstanding. How many lawsuits have ruined both plaintiff and defendant, how many business connections have been severed, how many friendships broken because two men gave to one word different meanings!"

"There is often a moral value in the possession of synonyms, enabling us, as they do, to say exactly what we intend, without exaggeration or the putting of more into our words than we feel in our hearts, allowing us, as one has said, to be at once courteous and precise. Such moral advantage there is, for example, in the choice which we have between the words *to felicitate* and *to congratulate*, for the expressing of our sentiments and wishes in regard of the good fortune that happens to others. *To felicitate* another is to wish him happiness, without affirming that his happiness is also ours. Thus out of that general good will with which we ought to regard all, we might *felicitate* one almost a stranger to us; nay, more, I can honestly *felicitate* one on his appointment to a post, or attainment of an honor, even though I may not consider him the fittest to have obtained it, though I should have been glad if another had done so; I can desire and hope, that is, that it may bring all joy and happiness to him. But I could not, without a violation of truth, *congratulate* him, or that stranger whose prosperity awoke no lively delight in my heart; for when I *congratulate* a person (*con gratulator*), I declare that I am sharer in his joy, that what has rejoiced him has rejoiced also me. We have all, I dare say,

felt, even without having made any such analysis of the distinction between the words, that *congratulate* is a far heartier word than *felicitate*, and one with which it much better becomes us to welcome the good fortune of a friend; and the analysis, as you perceive, perfectly justifies the feeling. *Felicitations* are little better than compliments; *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy."

"*Interference* and *interposition* are both from the Latin; and here too it lies not by any anterior necessity in the several derivations of the words that they should have the different shades of meaning which yet they have obtained among us: the Latin verbs which form their latter halves being about as strong one as the other. And yet in our practical use, *interference* is something offensive; it is the pushing in of himself between two parties on the part of a third, who was not asked, and is not thanked for his pains, and who, as the feeling of the word implies, had no business there; while *interposition* is employed to express the friendly peacemaking mediation of one whom the act will become, and who, even if he was not specially invited thereunto, is still thanked for what he has done."

"As a single illustration of the various quarters from which the English has been augmented, and in the end enriched, I would instance the words *trick*, *device*, *finesse*, *artifice*, and *stratagem*, and enumerate the various sources from which we have gotten these words. Here *trick* is Saxon, *devisa* is Italian, *finesse* is French, *artificium* is Latin, and *stratagema* Greek."

THE STUDY OF WORDS

“**W**HAT a record of invention is presented in the names which so many articles bear, of the place from which they first came, or the person by whom they were first invented. The *bayonet* tells us that it was first made at Bayonne—*cambrics* that they came from Cambrai—*damask* from Damascus—*arras* from the city of the same name—*cordwain* or *cordova* from Cordova—*currants* from Corinth—the *guinea*, that it was originally coined of gold brought from the African coast so called—*camlet* that it was woven, at least in part, of camels’ hair. Such has been the manufacturing progress of England that we now send our calicoes and muslins to India and the East; yet the words give standing witness that we once imported them thence; for *calico* is from Calicut, and *muslin* from Moussul, a city in Asiatic Turkey.”

“For what is *education*? Is it a furnishing of a man from without with knowledge and facts and information? or is it a drawing forth from within and a training of the spirit, of the true humanity which is latent within him? Is the process of education the filling of the child’s mind, as a cistern is filled with waters brought in buckets from some other source, or the opening up of its own fountains? Now if we give any heed to the word *education*, and to the voice which speaks in the word, we shall not long be in doubt. Education must educate, being from *educare*, which is but another form of *educere*; and that is *to draw out*, and not *to put in*. *To draw out* what is in the child, the immortal spirit which is there, this is the end of education; and so much the word declares. The putting in is indeed most needful, that is, the child must be instructed

as well as educated, and the word *instruction* just means furnishing; but not instructed instead of educated. He must first have powers awakened in him, measures of spiritual value given him; and then he will know how to deal with the facts of this outward world; then instruction in these will profit him; but not without the higher training, still less as a substitute for it.

“Whenever we speak of arithmetic as the science of *calculation*, we in fact allude to that rudimental period of the science of numbers, when pebbles (*calculi*) were used, as now among savages they often are, to facilitate the practice of counting. In *library* we preserve a record of the fact that books were once written on the bark (*liber*) of trees, as in *paper*, of a somewhat later period, when the Egyptian papyrus, ‘the paper reeds by the brooks,’ furnished the chief material employed in writing.”

“It will often happen that you will meet in books, sometimes in the same book, and perhaps in the same page of this book, a word used in senses so far apart from one another, that it will seem to you at first sight almost absurd to assume as possible that there can be any bond of connection between them. Now when you do thus fall in with a word employed in these two or more senses seemingly far removed from one another accustom yourselves to seek out the bond which there certainly is between these its several uses. This tracing of that which is common to and connects all its meanings can of course only be done by getting to its heart, to the seminal meaning, from which, as from a fruitful seed, all the others unfold themselves; to the first link in the chain, from which every later one, in a direct line or a lateral, depends. And we may proceed in this investiga-

tion, certain that we shall find such, or at least that such there is to be found. For this we may start with, as being lifted above all doubt, that a word has originally but one meaning, and that all the others, however widely they may diverge from one another and seem to recede from this one, may yet be affiliated upon it, may be brought back to the one central meaning, which grasps and knits them all together; just as the races of men, black, white, and red, despite of all their present diversity and dispersion, have a central point of unity in their first parents.

"Let me illustrate what I mean by two or three familiar examples. Here is the word *post*; how various are the senses in which it is employed; *post-office*; *post-haste*; a *post* standing in the ground; a military *post*; an official *post*; *to post* a ledger. Might one not at first presume it impossible to bring all these uses of *post* to a common centre? Yet indeed, when once on the right track, nothing is easier; *post* is the Latin *positus*, that which is *placed*; the piece of timber is *placed* in the ground, and so a *post*; a military station is a *post*, for a man is *placed* in it, and must not quit it without orders; to travel *post*, is to have certain relays of horses *placed* at intervals, that so no delay on the road may occur; the *post-office* is that which avails itself of this mode of communication; *to post* a ledger is to *place* or register its several items.

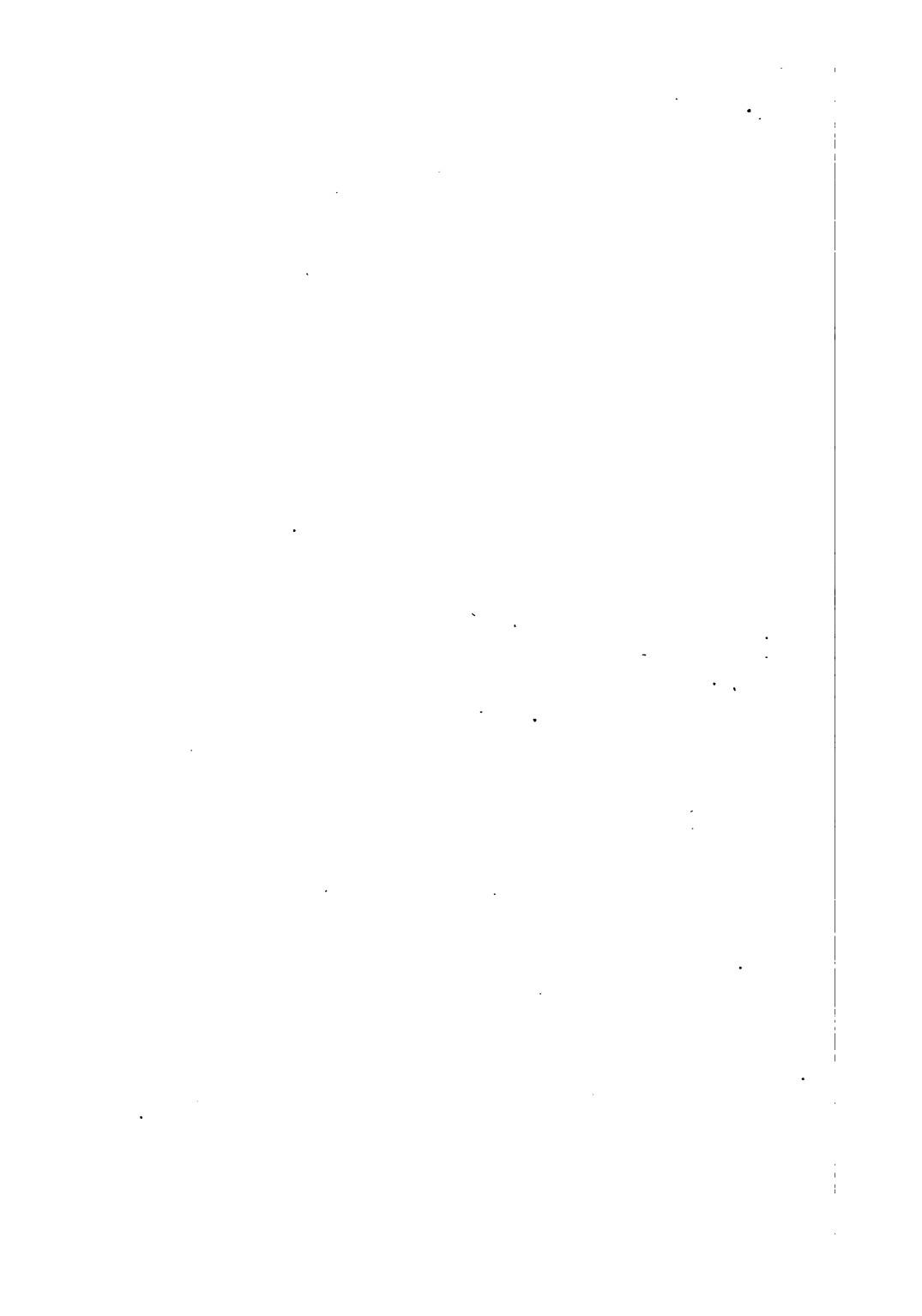
"Or take the word *stock*; in what an almost infinite number of senses it is employed; we have live *stock*, *stock* in trade, the village *stocks*, the *stock* of a gun, the *stock-dove*, the *stocks* on which ships are built, the *stock* which goes round the neck, the family *stock*, the *stocks*, or public funds in which money is invested, and other *stocks* very likely besides these. What point in common can we find

between them all? This, that they are all derived from, and were originally the past participle of *to stick*, which as it now makes *stuck*, made formerly *stock*; and they cohere in the idea of *fixedness*, which is common to every one. Thus, the *stock* of a gun is that in which the barrel is fixed; the village *stocks* are those in which the feet are fastened; the *stock* in trade is the fixed capital; and so, too, the *stock* on the farm, although the fixed capital has there taken the shape of horses and cattle; in the *stocks*, or public funds, money sticks fast, inasmuch as those who place it there can not withdraw or demand the capital, but receive only the interest; the *stock* of a tree is fast set in the ground; and from this use of the word it is transferred to a family; the *stock* or *stirps* is that from which it grows, and out of which it unfolds itself. And here we may bring in the *stock-dove*, as being the *stock* or *stirps* of the domestic kinds. I might group with these, *stake* in both its spellings; a *stake* in the hedge is stuck and fixed there; the *stakes* which men wager against the issue of a race are paid down, and thus fixed or deposited to answer the event; a *beef-steak* is a piece of meat so small that it can be stuck on the point of a fork."

"But seek, I would further urge you, to attain a consciousness of the multitude of words which there are that, now used only in a figurative sense, did yet originally rest on some fact of the outward world, vividly presenting itself to the imagination; a fact which the word has incorporated for ever, having become, as all words originally were, the indestructible vesture of a thought. If I may judge from my own experience, I think there are few intelligent boys in your schools who would not feel that they had gotten

something, when you had shown them that *to insult* means properly to leap, as on the prostrate body of a foe; *to affront*, to strike him on the face; *to succor* means to run and place oneself under one that is falling, and thus support and sustain him; *to relent*, to slacken the swiftness of one's pursuit; *to reprehend*, to lay hold of one with the intention of forcibly pulling him back from the way of his error; that *to be examined* means to be weighed. They would be pleased to learn that a man is called *supercilious*, because haughtiness with contempt of others expresses itself by the raising of the eyebrows or *supercilium*; that *subtile* is literally *fine spun*; that *imbecile*, which we use for weak, and now always for weak in intellect, means strictly leaning upon a staff, as one aged or infirm might do; that *chaste* is properly white; that *astonished* means struck with thunder; that a *companion* is one with whom we share our bread, a messmate; that *desultory*, which perhaps they have been warned they should not be in their studies, but have never attached any very definite meaning to the warning, means properly leaping as a rider in the circus does from the back of one running horse to the back of another, this rider being technically called a *desultor*; and the word being transferred from him to those who suddenly and abruptly change their courses of study."





1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



